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Daily Morning Chronicle.

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Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE

Gen. Thomas' Order relating to Correspondents—An Interesting History of the Newspaper Press of Nashville.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 12, 1863.

As I do not pride myself upon being your regular correspondent, although I *do* keep you regularly posted upon matters of importance transpiring here, I have never deemed it expedient to write to you unless I had something to write about. Nothing of moment has taken place about here, with the exception of the removal of General Rosecrans, since the battle of Chickamauga, which must account for my silence since that date. Just now I have come across the following:

GENERAL THOMAS' LATE ORDER CONCERNING ARMY CORRESPONDENTS

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 2.

ORDERS

Correspondents of newspapers within this department are required from this date until further orders, to sign their full and proper names to all communications which they may send from this department for publication.

All correspondents within this department south of the Tennessee river are required to report to the Provost Marshal General, at Department Headquarters, in person, within forty-eight hours after the publication of this order. * * * *

Any correspondent failing to comply with these orders, in any particular, will be sent under guard without the limits of this department. * * *

By order of Major General THOMAS.

I think too much of General Thomas to criticise him upon any act which may emanate from headquarters. He has, in my opinion, been *the* good old soldier of the crisis. I saw him at the battle of Stone river, and will tell you all about him one of these days. But the order quoted above should not have called upon the correspondents to sign their full names. The portion of the order calling upon that profession to report at the office of the Provost Marshal General is wise. A commanding general should know the whole composition of his army. But so long as the names and character of these gentlemen are known, why make them sign their full names to their letters? The most fashionable and practiced style of army correspondents, nowadays, is to sign their initials to their productions. This is certainly sufficient. This, I think, was introduced by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, in his letters from Italy, in 1858, and from Virginia, in 1861. The use of the initials is really more elegant than the full name or *nom de plume*, though there is often something very clever in a *nom de plume*, and foreign correspondents are generally known by such. "Malakoff," of the New York *Times*, sounds better than Jones, and "Dick Tinto," a former French correspondent of that paper, answered as well as "Peter Parley" or Goodrich. But I like the initial system, and recall to my memory the beautiful letters in the *Tribune* of Bayard Taylor, all of which were simply signed "B. T." However, that order has nothing to do with me, and, as I do not wish to be known as a correspondent, I shall adhere to my old signature.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD IN OUR MIDST.

Nashville was always a great place for newspapers and newspaper fights, duels, and murders. Off and on, since the city was a little one, have we boasted four daily papers on an average. We have four now, two of which are doing an excellent business. The names of the newspapers at present existing in this city are the *Union*, *Press*, *Dispatch*, and *Gazette*.

The *Union* was established by Governor Johnson early in April, 1862, and was from the start an earnest, straightforward loyal journal. It was founded upon the rotten carcass of the *Patriot*, but inhaled none of its spirit; struggled manfully for an honorable and loyal existence, its editor and one other man being the only truly Union men about the establishment. At the commencement of the year, its editor, Mr. S. C. Mercer, came out boldly for the Emancipation proclamation, cheered on the confiscation law, and advised the dethroning of the aristocratic rebels in his midst. This was a surprise to the loyal patrons of the paper, who were at that time, as a body, opposed to such radical doctrines. The editor took no heed of remonstrance from any quarter, but unmercifully laid on the blows. All of a sudden the daily edition increased from 1,500 copies to 10,000. A weekly paper was established, and a circulation in less than a month of 14,000 was reached. The success of the Nashville *Union* was unknown in the history of newspapers in Tennessee. It advised the establishment of Union clubs in Nashville, and immediately three sprang up, one of which contains a thousand members. Presently the Union men flocked around the new standard, and, at the present time, thanks to the Nashville *Union* and Governor Johnson, the loyal men of Tennessee are almost unanimously in favor of all the popular radical measures of the day. These very men who, a few months ago, were extremely touchy on the negro question, now go almost wild with delight every time the negro regiments parade. The Nashville *Union* will soon change its dress. It is the intention of several gentlemen of this community to make this paper one of the largest and most influential in the country. It will soon have a new double cylinder press, new type, and new everything, and then good bye to some of its contemporaries here and maybe in Louisville.

The Daily *Press* is the handsomest and one of the most readable papers ever established in this city. It is made up at the office of the old *Union and American*, and was founded on the 4th of May last by Mr. B. C. Truman, the special correspondent at that time of the Philadelphia *Press*. While he was editor of the paper it was a staunch, upright, thoroughly loyal paper, but not so bold and determined as the *Union*. After Mr. Truman sold out it was edited by Colonel Hook, of East Tennessee, and subsequently by Edwin Paschall, who has converted it into a weak, silly, ancient, sort of a one-horse concern, with Copperhead tendencies. From the two former editors' associations with the army, a large circulation was made for both the daily and weekly editions. The local department of the *Press* is the great feature of the paper, and attracts to it a multitude of readers.

The *Dispatch* was started, by several gentlemen early in the summer of 1862, Mr. McKee, one of the proprietors, acting as editor, assisted by Mr. Jones, formerly of the *Spirit of the Times*, as local editor. The *Dispatch* is much smaller than the other papers, but is the most readable paper in Nashville, excepting the editorials of the *Union*. The *Dispatch* is generally looked upon as the Secession paper of the city, and has a limited circulation in the army. But it is not a Secession paper. The fact is it is neutral to a great degree. No editorials appear in its columns whatever. Mr. McKee, however, is a Union man, as is Mr. Wm. Hy. Smith, who acted as editor of the paper awhile. As I said above, the *Dispatch* is a very readable paper. Its editor is said to be one of the best "clippers" in the country. It is set up in small type, and is filled with the choicest news *morceaux* of the day. The majority of the patrons of the *Dispatch* are persons of Secession sympathies. This paper is now printed from the type and on the press of the old *Republican Banner*, which is in a fair way to be confiscated.

The fourth paper is the *Gazette*. The Nashville *Gazette* was the first paper to encourage and urge the secession of Tennessee from the National Union, and its old editors and proprietors, after remaining in obscurity since the fall of Donelson, now unblushingly resuscitate the dead thing without even altering its name. The first number appeared one morning last week. In one corner I perceived, "Volume 1, No. 1, new series," while in the other corner was, "Whole number 6,570." I must say that I was somewhat astonished to see this old paper revived. Being well posted in its antecedents, and being one of the oppressed through its damning influence, some thirty months ago, you may imagine that I turned hastily to the editorial columns. Here I learned that it would "scrupulously refrain from any participation in the political or religious discussions of the day!" That told the whole story. But, it will be short-lived. No more papers can be founded down this way with the slightest chance for success that promise to refrain from all discussions.

In my next letter I will tell you what I know about the situation. TENNESSEE.

A CALL is in circulation in Cleveland for a meeting of the citizens to take into consideration the rebel treatment of the prisoners at Richmond.

THE RETURN OF REBELLIOUS STATES TO THE UNION.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. WHITING.

To the Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter has been received, in which you have done me the honor of requesting me to address the members of the Union League of Philadelphia upon subjects connected with the present state of public affairs.

I have expected, until recently, to be able to comply with your invitation; but, as my engagements will, for the present, place it out of my power to do so, I beg permission to make a few suggestions for your consideration upon the dangers of the country in the present crisis of public affairs.

TWO FOLD WAR.

However brilliant the success of our military operations has been, the country is encompassed by dangers. Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of Arms and a war of Ideas. Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip our moral victories. While we fix our attention upon the checkered fortunes of our heroic soldiers, and trace their marches over hills and valleys made memorable through all time by their disasters or their triumphs; while we are filled with alternating hopes and fears, with exultations and disappointments; while our brothers and sons rush joyfully to the post of danger and of honor, although the mourning weeds of the mother and sister record in the family the tearful glory of the fallen brave; while the movements of our vast armies, in all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war—the thunder of their guns—the news of their brilliant successes fill the head and heart, let us not forget that there is another war, waged by men not less brave, for victories not less renowned than those which are won on battle fields.

The deadliest struggle is between civilization and barbarism—Freedom and Slavery—republicanism and aristocracy—loyalty and treason.

The true patriot will watch with profound interest the fortunes of this intellectual and moral conflict, because the issue involves the country's safety, prosperity, and honor. If victory shall crown the efforts of those brave men who believe and trust in God, then shall all this bloody sacrifice be consecrated, and the years of suffering shall exalt us among the nations; if we fall, no triumph of brute force can compensate the world for our unfathomable degradation.

Let us then endeavor to appreciate the difficulties of our present position.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Of several subjects to which, were it now in my power, I would ask your earnest attention, I can speak of one only.

As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep rooted hatred of the Government and of all Northern men who are not traitors and of all Southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fibre of their hearts and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of venting a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

The slaveholding inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and, under their construction of State rights, to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks, and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws, made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States, within districts of the country inhabited by them.

Thus, for instance—When South Carolina shall have ceased fighting, she will say to the President, "We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your custom houses, your courts of justice; and, if we hold any public property, we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States."

This demand is made by men who are traitors in heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if [illegible] But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they could not obtain by fighting, and, for the sake of avoiding the penalty of their national crimes, they will demand restoration to the Union the guise of claiming State rights.

CONSEQUENCES OF BEING OUTWITTED BY REBELS.

What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?

Our public enemy will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

They will be enabled by the intervention of their State laws and State courts to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done, for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude from the slave States all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks, and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making slavery the corner-stone of their local government; and they may make slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the press, which will forever exclude popular education and all other means of moral, social, and political advancement.

They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed the country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and the institutions of the people; and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, they will gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of State-rights' doctrines will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conquered people as our equals, and its baleful influences cannot be estimated!

To satisfy *them*, the solemn pledge of freedom offered to the colored citizens by Congress and by the Proclamation must be broken, and the country and the Government covered with unspeakable infamy, so that even foreign nations might then justly consider us guilty of treachery to the cause of humanity and civilization.

Suppose, to-day, the rebellion quelled and the question put, Will you now give to your enemy the power of making your laws?

Eastern Virginia, Florida, and Louisiana are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. Men come to Washington, chosen by a handful of associates; elevated, by revolution, to unaccustomed dignity; representing themselves as Union men, and earnest to have State rights bestowed on their constituents.

If their constituents are clothed with the power to constitute a State, into whose hands will that power fall?

Beware of committing yourselves to the fatal doctrine of recognising the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the enemy—this new version of the poisonous State rights doctrine—the Secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your councils in the Senate and in the House the power which their treason has stripped from them.

Do not allow old States, with their Constitutions still unaltered, to resume State powers.

Be true to the Union, men of the South; not to the designing politicians of the Border States. The rebellious States contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast majority of the votes. Clothed with State rights under our Constitution, they will crush out every Union man by the irresistible power of their legislation. If you would be true to the Union men of the South, you must not bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to their bitterest enemies.

STATE RIGHTS IN CIVIL WAR.

Beware of entangling yourselves with the technical doctrine of forfeitures of State rights, as such doctrines admit, by necessary implication, the operation of a code of laws and of corresponding civil rights, the existence of which you deny.

The solution of all our difficulty rests in the enforcement against our public enemy of our belligerent rights of civil war.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TOWARDS THE REBELS, AND TOWARDS LOYAL MEN IN REBEL DISTRICTS.

When the insurrection commenced by illegal acts of Secession, and by certain exhibitions of force against the Government, in distant parts of the country, it was supposed that the insurgents might be quelled and peace restored without requiring a large military force, and without involving those who did not actively participate in overt acts of treason.

Hence the Government, relying upon the patriotism of the people, and confident in its strength, exhibited a generous forbearance toward the insurrection.

When, at last, 75,000 of the militia were called out, the President, still relying upon the Union sentiment of the South, announced his intention not to interfere with loyal men; but, on the contrary, to regard their rights as still under the protection of the Constitution. The action of Congress was in accordance with this policy. The war waged by this Government was then a personal war, a war against rebels; a war prosecuted in the hope and belief that the body of the people were still friendly to the Union, who, temporarily overborne, would soon right themselves by the aid of the army. Hence Congress declared and the President proclaimed that it was not their object to injure loyal men, or to interfere with their rights or their domestic institutions.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS CHANGED THE CHARACTER OF THE WAR, AND REQUIRED THE USE OF MORE EFFECTIVE WAR POWERS.

This position of the Government toward the rebellious States was forbearing and magnanimous and just, while the citizens thereof were generally loyal. But the revolution swept onward. The entire circle of the Southern States abandoned the Union, and carried with them all the Border States which they could influence or control.

Having set up a new government for themselves; having declared war against us; having sought foreign alliances; having passed acts of non-intercourse; having seized public property and made attempts to invade States which refused to serve their cause; having raised and maintained large armies and an incipient navy; assuming, in all respects, to act as an independent, hostile nation at war with the United States—claiming belligerent rights as an independent people alone could claim them, and offering to enter into treaties of alliance with foreign countries and of treaties of peace with ours—under these circumstances they were no longer merely insurgents and rebels, but became a belligerent public enemy. The war was no longer against "certain persons" in the rebellious States. It became a territorial war—that is to say, a war by all persons situated in the belligerent territory against the United States.

CONSEQUENCES RESULTING FROM CIVIL TERRITORIAL WAR.

If we were in a war with England, every Englishman would become a public enemy irrespective of his personal feelings toward America. However friendly he might be toward America, his ships on the sea would be liable to capture; himself would be liable to be killed in battle, or his property situated in this country would be subject to confiscation.

By a similar rule of the law of nations, whenever two nations are at war, every subject of one belligerent nation is a public enemy of the other.

An individual may be a personal friend and at the same time a public enemy to the United States. The law of war defines international relations.

When the civil war in America became a territorial war, every citizen residing in the belligerent districts became a public enemy, irrespective of his private sentiments, whether loyal or disloyal, friendly or hostile, Unionist or Secessionist, guilty or innocent.

As public enemies the belligerents have claimed to be exchanged as prisoners of war, instead of admitting our right to hang them as murderers and pirates. As public enemies they claim the right to make war upon us, in plain violation of many of the obligations they would have admitted if they acknowledged the obligations or claimed the protection of our Constitution.

If they had claimed any State rights, under our Constitution, they would not have violated every one of the provisions thereof, limiting the powers of States. Asserting no such rights, they claim immunity from all obligations as States, or as a people—to this Government or to the United States.

WHEN DID THE REBELLION BECOME A TERRITORIAL WAR?

This question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Hiawatha, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the court differed in opinion as to the time when the war became territorial. The majority decided that, when the fact of general hostilities existed, the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The minority argued that, as Congress alone had power to declare war, so Congress alone has power to recognise the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commonly called the Non-Intercourse act, that a state of civil, territorial war was legitimately recognised. All the judges agree in the position "that since July 13, 1861, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States, civil, territorial war."

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC ENEMY SINCE THE REBELLION BECAME A TERRITORIAL CIVIL WAR.

The Supreme Court have decided in the case above named in effect:

"That since that time the United States have full, belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion."

That the laws of war, "whether that war be civil or "inter gentes, converts every citizen of the hostile State "into a public enemy, and treats him accordingly, what-"ever may have been his previous conduct."

That all the rights derived from the laws of war [illegible] exercised against all the citizens of the districts in rebellion.

RIGHTS OF REBELS AS PERSONS, AS CITIZENS OF STATES, AND AS SUBJECTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE, ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION, TO BE SETTLED BY THE LAWS OF WAR.

Such being the law of the land, as declared by the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain what are the legal or constitutional rights of public enemies, we have only to refer to the settled principles of the belligerent law of nations or the laws of war.

Some of the laws of war are stated in the dissenting opinion in the case above mentioned.

A state of foreign war instantly annuls the most solemn treaties between nations. It terminates all obligations in the nature of compacts or contracts, at the option of the party obligated thereby. It destroys all claims of one belligerent upon the other, except those which may be sanctioned by a treaty of peace. A civil territorial war has the same effect, excepting only that the sovereign may treat the rebels as subjects as well as belligerents.

Hence civil war, in which the belligerents have become territorial enemies, instantly annuls all rights or claims of public enemies against the United States, under the Constitution or laws, whether that Constitution be called a compact, a treaty, or a covenant, and whether the parties to it were States, in their sovereign capacity, or the people of the United States as individuals.

Any other result would be as incomprehensible as it would be mischievous. A public enemy cannot, lawfully, claim the right of entering Congress and voting down the measures taken to subdue him.

Why not? Because he is a public enemy; because, by becoming a public enemy, he has annulled and lost his rights in the Government, and can never regain them, excepting by our consent.

If the inhabitants of a large part of the Union have, by becoming public enemies, surrendered and annulled their former rights, the question arises can they recover them? Such rights cannot be regained by reason of their having ceased to fight. The character of a public enemy, having once been stamped upon them by the laws of war, remains fixed until it shall have been by our consent removed.

To stop fighting does not make them cease to be public enemies, because they may have laid down their arms for want of powder, not for want of will. Peace does not restore the noble dead who have fallen a sacrifice to treason. Nor does it revive the rights once extinguished by civil, territorial war. The land of the Union belongs to the people of the United States, subject to the rights of individual ownership. Each person inhabiting those sections of the country declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion has the right to what belongs to a public enemy, and no more. He can have no right to take any part in our Government. That right does not belong to an enemy of the country, while he is waging war or after he has been subdued. A public enemy has a right to participate in or to assume the Government of the United States only when he has conquered the United States. We find in this well settled doctrine of belligerent law the solution of all questions in relation to State rights. After the inhabitants of a district have become public enemies they have no rights, either State or personal, against the United States. They are belligerents only, and have left to them only belligerent rights.

STATE RIGHTS ARE NOT APPURTENANT TO LAND.

Suppose that all the inhabitants living in South Carolina should be swept off, so that solitude should reign throughout its borders unbroken by any living thing; would the State rights of South Carolina still exist as attached to the land itself?

Can there be a sovereignty without a people, or a State without inhabitants? State rights, so far as they concern the Union, are the rights of persons, as members of a State, in relation to the General Government; and when the person has become a public enemy, then he loses all rights except the rights of war. And when *all* the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil, territorial war) become public enemies, it is the same, in legal effect, as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this Government is concerned, civil territorial war obliterates all lines of States or counties; the only lines recognised by war are the lines which separate us from a public enemy.

FORFEITURE NOT CLAIMED—THE RIGHT OF SECESSION NOT ADMITTED, SINCE CITIZENS MAY BE DEEMED BELLIGERENTS AND SUBJECTS.

I do not place reliance upon the common law doctrine of forfeitures of franchises as applicable to this revolution, for forfeiture can be founded only upon the admission of the validity of the act on which forfeiture is founded.

Nor does the belligerent law of civil, territorial war, whereby a public enemy loses his rights as a citizen, admit the right of Secession. It is not any vote or law of Secession that makes an individual a public enemy. A person may commit heinous offences against municipal law, and commit acts of hostility against the Government, without being a public enemy. To be a personal enemy is not to be a public enemy to the country, in the eye of belligerent or international law. Who so engages in an insurrection is a personal enemy, but it is not until that insurrection has swelled into territorial war, that he becomes a public enemy.

It must also be remembered that the right of Secession is not conceded by enforcement of belligerent law, since in civil war a nation has the right to treat its citizens either as subjects or belligerents, or as both. Hence, while belligerent law destroys all claims of subjects engaged in civil war, as against the parent government, it does not release the subject from his duties to that government. By war, the subject loses his rights, but does not escape his obligations.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to govern us, but will not escape their obligations to obey us. Whatever rights are left to them beside the rights of war will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us, what privileges they shall enjoy.

THE PLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY TO ITS SOLDIERS, ITS CITIZENS AND ITS SUBJECTS MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE.

Among the war measures sanctioned by the President, to which he has, more than once, pledged his sacred honor, and which Congress has enforced by solemn laws, is the liberation of slaves. The Government has invited them to share the dangers, the honor, and the advantages of sustaining the Union, and has pledged itself to the world for their freedom.

Whatever disasters may befal our arms, whatever humiliation may be in store for us, it is earnestly hoped that we may be saved the unfathomable infamy of breaking the nation's faith with Europe, and with colored citizens and slaves in the Union.

Now, if the rebellious States shall attempt to return to the Union with constitutions guaranteeing the perpetuity of slavery—if the laws of these States shall be again revived and put in force against free blacks and slaves, we shall at once have reinstated in the Union, in all its force and wickedness, that very curse which has brought on the war and all its terrible train of sufferings. The war is fought by slaveholders for the perpetuity of slavery. Shall we hand over to them, at the end of the war, just what they have been fighting for? Shall all our blood and treasure be spilled uselessly upon the ground? Shall the country not protect itself against the evil which has caused all our woes? Will you breathe new life into the strangled serpent, when, without your aid, he will perish?

If you concede State rights to your enemies what security can you have that traitors will not pass State laws which will render the position of the blacks intolerable; *or reduce them all to slavery?*

Would it be honorable on the part of the United States to free these men and then hand them over to the tender mercy of slave laws?

Will it be possible that State slave laws should exist and be enforced by slave States without overriding the rights guaranteed by the United States law to men, irrespective of color, in the slave States?

Will you run the risk of these angry collisions of State and National laws while you have the remedy and antidote in your own hands?

One of two things should be done in order to keep faith with the country and save us from obvious peril.

Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States, only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a Republican Government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. These safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquillity of the country which the Constitution, itself, was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHITING.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE,
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A Negro Philosopher.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the Cumberland river, gives the following humorous colloquy with a philosophic darkey:

I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding, upon inquiry, that he belonged to the 9th Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavy losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and a part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me:

"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, and would hab run sooner, had I know'd it war comin'."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't my line, sa—cookin's my profession."

"Reputation's nothin to me by the side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It is worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value your life highly."

"Yes, sa, I does, more than all dis world, more than a million ob dollars, sa, for what dat would be worth to a man wid de bref out on him? Self-preserbashun am de fust law wid me."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men set different values upon dar lives; mine is not in the market."

"But, if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power of feelin' was gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa; I regard dem as among de vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance."

"Yes, sa; dar would have been no help for it; wouldn't put my life in the scale 'ginst any government that ever existed, for no government could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa; a dead white man ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigger; but I'd missed myself, and dat was the pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

The Last Days and Words of Lyndhurst.

(From the London Times.)

On Sunday some very interesting particulars of the last years of Lord Lyndhurst were given in a funeral sermon preached after morning service in St. George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, B. D., the rector, who had for many years past been on intimate terms with his illustrious parishioner. The reverend gentleman took his text from Psalm xc., 11, 12: "Who considereth the power of Thy wrath," &c. After a masterly analysis of this funeral psalm, which appropriately enough happened to be one of the psalms of the day, Mr. Howarth proceeded to speak of the late peer. Public life had its grievous temptations. The time of statesmen was absorbed in the weightiest of human affairs. No doubt the work was great, and they who did it worthily were public benefactors; but it disposed them to take too little thought of religion. Many a public life has been saddened at its close by this reflection, and he well knew that nothing so called forth Lord Lyndhurst's perpetual gratitude to God as that He had enabled him, by extending his life far beyond the allotted time, to "redeem the time." And nobly did he redeem the time. His mind was fully occupied with the importance of religion. He was incessant in the earnest preparations which he made for death. He applied all the power of his marvellous intellect, and all his apprehensive quickness to the study of religion. Great as he was, he bowed before the greatness of the Supreme Being. Through religion, his natural kindliness and loving disposition were refined in the highest Christian graces, which were profusely shown in his relations with all who came in contact with him—wife, daughter, servants, everybody.

His last articulate words were "Happy, happy, happy," and happy he was indeed. Those who ministered to him knew his true humility, his hearty repentance, his serene and earnest hope. He died in peace and charity with all mankind.

The Fur Trade of the Northwest.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Press* has a long review of the fur trade of the Northwest, for the season just closed, from which we clip the following statement of the business of St. Paul, which is claimed to be the largest fur market in the country: On looking at the books of our dealers, we find that 3,600 bison or buffaloes have fallen victims to the arrow or the bullet on our Northwestern prairies, to supply civilized man with robes to keep him warm while riding in the winter. These robes will always be a standard article for such purposes. They cost about seven dollars raw. An equal number of wolves —which fact one hears with pleasure—have also bit the dust to supply our fair countrywomen with elegant sleigh robes, worth $3 each, to keep out the biting air while gliding over the snows of our Northern winters. The brute family bewails the loss of 850 ursine members. These skins, costing from $10 to $20, are also used for sleigh covers, and for military purposes, as are also 1,650 skins of the red fox, worth about $3 50. The mink, now mercilessly pursued, since his pelt is worth from $3 50 to $5, contributes 23,000 skins towards those elegant mantles and cloaks that every lady so covets. The muskrat species are prolific, and has given us fully 250,000 skins, worth 30 to 32 cents each.

Of the more rare and costly furs 2,258 otters have been captured from their lacustrine retreats, and will soon do duty in the shape of gloves, &c., at $6 to $7 per pelt, and 640 "fishers" have been trapped, yielding the fortunate hunter $8 to $10 each. The marten family, one much prized, lost 1,800 members, enriching the trapper at the rate of $5 to $10 each. Of the cross fox, a very scarce and rare animal, only 79 have been caught. Good specimens bring $30. During the winter a trapper brought in among a lot of peltries two skins which, as nothing had ever been seen here like them before, were called the blue fox. They seem to be a hybrid between the cross and the silver fox. No one knew their value, and they were sold at $2 each. The skins brought $25 each in New York.

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Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The cavalry division under command of General Custer made a reconnoissance on Sunday morning last along the Rapidan, at Raccoon ford, and ascertained that quite a large infantry force were near at hand. The river was too swollen by the heavy rains of late to warrant the attempt to cross, and the party returned. The bridge over the Rappahannock is nearly completed.

We furnish to-day additional details of the European news brought by the City of London. The state of affairs in Poland was unchanged. Arrests had been made of more than a hundred of the chief men of Warsaw. In the Lublin Districts the Poles had achieved some successes. The Mexican question was still engrossing the attention of the French journals. The Emperor of Austria has permitted such Austrian officers as wish to accompany the Archduke Maximilian to Mexico, and to remain until the military situation is confirmed, without loss of position at home.

The guerrillas are becoming quite troublesome upon the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas shores. They show themselves just in sufficient numbers to do a murder or a robbery, or an act of incendiarism. Richardson's band is still in portions of West Tennessee, enforcing the rebel conscription. Considerable cotton arrives at Memphis from Eastern Arkansas, although the country is infested with guerrillas. The families of the poor in that section just linger on earth with life.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe reports that General Butler has issued a general order to the effect that all persons employing insulting language to Unionists will be punished with military severity. Also, that provisions sent to Richmond for our famishing soldiers imprisoned there have been returned, the rebel authorities having inhumanly refused to allow them to be distributed.

Jeff. Davis, discouraged in carrying on war as established by civilized rules, has issued and signed a large number of blank commissions to be delivered to those who shall raise guerrilla companies for "home service," the object being to rid the South of traitors —to murder Union men.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cumberland Gap, gives a brief account of a brilliant little skirmish, in which we badly whipped a party of seventy-five guerrillas, capturing eleven of them, killing two and wounding four.

General Schenck has issued an order similar to his Maryland edict in relation to the election to-morrow in Delaware. This is right. No person opposed to the Government should be allowed to vote in these critical times.

Our clever correspondent at Nashville transmits us an interesting letter about the newspapers in that city. "Tennessee" is an old resident of Nashville, and what he writes of matters connected thereabouts may be treated as strictly reliable.

We have a report from Cairo (bad place for good things to come from) that the notorious Marmaduke has been captured. We trust this is not too good to be true.

A rebel raid upon some Federal troops at Bayou Sara has resulted in the capture of several of our men and some wagons.

The steamer Merrimack, from New Orleans on the 7th instant, via Key West on the 13th, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

From Atlanta we have rebel intelligence that our army is slowly advancing its line of works.

THE CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

The conspiracy in Canada, of which we gave ample details in yesterday's CHRONICLE, appears to have had a double purpose—the liberation of the rebel prisoners confined on Johnston's Island, and a raid upon the prosperous cities on the southern shore of Lake Erie. To the honorable feeling of the Governor-General of Canada we owe mainly the prevention of the success of this grand rebel scheme. It is just possible that the success of our Government in hitherto keeping the rebellion confined to the section of the country where it originated has made the Federal authorities less mindful than was prudent respecting the exposed portion of the loyal territory, especially with respect to Lake Erie, however, it must be remembered that this Government is restrained by treaty stipulations from keeping any naval force upon those waters, beyond what is necessary for the collection of revenue. Nor, though events have shown that an attack upon our coasts was possible, from that direction was such a movement naturally to be anticipated, seeing that a friendly Power occupied the opposite shore of the lake. Indeed, the confidence thus reposed in the Canadian authorities has been justified by the event. And the whole country will give our Government credit for promptitude of action the moment an inkling of the danger reached them.

Still, it is not well to forget the safe maxim that "prevention is better than cure;" and as our lake cities are tempting prizes, and as the rebels are now desperate enough to enter upon any plot that would give them temporary advantage, or even momentary *eclat*, it is to be hoped that the Government will take the most effectual means to prevent any such disaster as the country has so narrowly escaped. Even the most friendly government might be deceived by those plotters. We are sure that the Canadian authorities will not knowingly permit any expedition to leave their ports with hostile intent towards the United States. But men who plot in secret may devise plausible subterfuges that will deceive those not cognizant of their veiled purposes. The enemies of our country who have fled to Canada to escape the penalty of their crimes will not be over scrupulous either about the means they employ for our injury, or the ingratitude they show to the country that gives them shelter. It would be easy for them to get up a steamboat excursion, an apparently merely pleasure party, from some Canadian port on Lake Erie or on Lake Ontario, smuggle arms on board, make a descent on the American shore at night, and burn Buffalo, Detroit, or Cleveland, on Lake Erie, or Oswego or Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario. Even Ogdensburg and other places might be destroyed by a boat expedition, and the assailants probably escape uninjured. Everything ought to be done that energy and our resources can accomplish to prevent any such disaster. The militia forces of the States immediately interested ought to be promptly made efficient and available. The lake ports should be protected by strong earthworks, armed with powerful guns and kept constantly manned, while naval sentinels should be placed so as to give early notice of the approach of any strange vessel. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* well says that "a knowledge in Canada that these precautions were taken would prevent the conspirators from attempting to put their designs into execution, just as the present well-known defenceless condition of these lake cities invites attack."

THE Copperhead press, in justification of their opposition to and abuse of the Administration, have pertinaciously persisted in asserting that the Administration is not the Government, though they have utterly failed to show where the existing Government is vested, if not in the Administration. One such print, however, betrays the insincerity and fallacy of the distinction thus made by an editorial article upon the very common and patriotic American sentiment that ours is "the *best government* the world ever saw." It undertakes, though it may seem incredible that an American journal should assume such an attitude, to prove that the sentiment is a false one, and that our Government is the reverse of the best. After enumerating the *measures of the present Administration*, it asks, "are these the *acts of the best government* the world ever saw?" and proceeds, using the words administration and government as perfect synonymes, to demonstrate that this is "the worst *government* the world ever saw." What shall be said of the sincerity, or of the common honesty, of men who one day deny that the Administration is the Government, and the next day affirm that it is, just as it suits their purpose of vituperating one or the other?

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

We learn from Queen Anne's county that a number of farmers of that county, who have lost their slaves, have sent to Germany for a ship load of laborers. They refuse to employ the *freed* negroes in their vicinity; and if they would employ them, there is not sufficient of them to fill the places of the abducted slaves.

The above is from the Elkton (Maryland) *Democrat*, and nothing could be more significant of the doom of slavery in that noble border State, and upon this continent generally. We pass over the remark that the farmers refuse to employ the freed colored laborers, partly because we do not know that our contemporary is authorized to say so on behalf of the intelligent and thrifty farmers of Maryland, and partly because it reminds us too clearly of the fable of the sour grapes. The true meaning of the paragraph is sufficiently plain. The profitableness of slave labor is no longer believed in by the farmers of Maryland. Until the present time they have seen no way to get rid of the incubus to their greater prosperity, but now, the war giving them a way to escape from the burden of the institution, they straightway transmit proffers to Europe of remunerating wages to free white laborers. A more thoroughly practical solution of the whole slavery question could scarcely have been supplied under any circumstances. The truth is becoming daily more and more apparent that *the attachment of the slaveholder to the institution of slavery arises less from its pecuniary profit than from the political and social status it gives him.* Denude the institution of its political power and of its despotic or aristocratic adjuncts, and make it simply a question of dollars and cents, of profit and loss, and the charm of slaveholding ceases for ever. Then your slaveholder is the first man to employ free labor, and, looking to pecuniary profit alone, he is prompt to "send to Germany" or anywhere else for ship-loads of free laborers. Nor is it surprising that in the first stage of the change he should prefer *white* free laborers. It cannot be pleasant to him to employ as freemen those whom he once held as slaves, and who, though they once trembled at his frown, now have no respect for his authority further than it is exercised, not of mere caprice as formerly, but under laws that protect them as well as him. That feeling, however, will give way with the march of time. Events are proving that the freed negro, so far from being the thriftless, idle man the pro-slavery advocates affirm that he is, will work cheerfully and industriously the moment he knows that he will be paid wages for, and in proportion to, the work he does. The strong probability, the moral certainty, is that wherever the Gulf States are open to free African laborers, thither will they migrate, not to the exclusive occupation of those fields of toil, for, labor being no longer disgraceful where slavery has been abolished, white laborers will turn their attention to the same fields, and there will be a generous competition between the two races in developing by industry the wonderful resources of those sections of our continent. And thus will the South achieve a greatness and an influence that it has gradually but uniformly receded from because of its adhesion to the institution of slavery.

In the Border States it is more than probable that white free labor will almost entirely supercede negro free labor. The climate, the propinquity to those States where white labor is the rule and negro labor the exception, will bring this to pass. Hence the Border States are likely most immediately to benefit by the abolition of slavery, because thither free white laborers will naturally first emigrate as the more accessible territory and as more suited in climate, while the colored population of those States will migrate southward if the country is open to them as freemen; or, if they remain in the Border States, will by the force of example and their own necessities industriously apply themselves to labor. The negro has feelings in common with all others of the human race. Enslave him, and he degenerates. Enfranchise him, and his ambition is awakened; new necessities now supply them. To this end he will naturally seek the climate and the circumstances which best enable him to do this. If, therefore, any States have an interest in abolishing slavery, it is the Border States, for they have the choice of employing either white or black free labor, or both. For them, assuredly, free labor is more profitable than slave labor, and the political advantages and social status that have aforetime accrued from slaveholding are now forever departed from them.

A NEW YORK contemporary remarks that the famine in rebeldom is "the result of despair rather than of absolute destitution," and perhaps there is some truth in the observation. The argument used in support of the idea is that the people of the rebel States are emphatically an agricultural people, having no great cities to subsist; that no considerable proportion of them are employed in any pursuits but those which wait on war; that they do not number to-day more than six millions, nearly three millions of whom are slaves, trained mainly to agricultural labor, and for the last year employed almost exclusively in the production of food; and it is asked, can it be that these three millions of slaves have grown so little that there is famine in the land before the setting in of Winter, and when the great Indian corn crop is but just harvested? Although we think our contemporary overestimates the number of slaves employed for the last year in the raising of food, we incline to think there is considerable justice in the following solution of the actual state of things in the rebel States:

There is food yet among them; but nobody chooses to barter it for the promises of the slaveholding Confederacy. Their corn or pork is a resource against extreme want, and they know that their currency is of no value whatever. So prices rise, like a newly-inflated balloon, in spite of all manner of regulations; and, while farmers and dealers are roundly cursed by the rebel organs for asking unconscionable prices and heaping up riches by grinding the faces of the poor, the owners of food tremble at every step lest it announce the coming of the commissary or other official to confiscate their sole reliance for the use of the Government, paying them generous prices it is true, but in paper they do not want, and of which they can make no earthly use. Be the price ever so good, the money is so bad as to render it of no avail. Hence, no matter how great the abundance of food—and we presume it insufficient for the year, but ample for present use—it is withheld, hidden, buried, being scantily doled out to private purchasers, but unwillingly yielded to the Government at all.

Assuming this to be true, it only strengthens our belief that the vitality and power of the rebellion are rapidly waning. The so-called Confederate Government does not any longer possess the confidence of the people, who have long refused to invest their money in Government bonds, and now decline to part with their useful and necessary products for Confederate money. No wonder that the rebel sympathizers at the North have been so anxious that terms of peace should be immediately *offered* to the rebels, for they would fain save them from the humiliation that is inevitable—that of ceasing their rebellion and sueing for peace.

WE direct attention to the masterly paper of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, addressed to the Union League, of Philadelphia, on the 28th of last July, and republished at the request of many of the friends of the Administration. Without entirely concurring with Mr. Whiting in his conclusions on the great questions of the day, we cannot avoid commending this masterly production to the consideration of the country.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Captain George F. Emmons detached from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic blockading squadron and ordered North. Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett ordered to command the Massasoit. Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong ordered to the Sebago. Assistant Paymaster Horatio L. Wait detached from the Mary Sanford and ordered to the Philadelphia. Gunner Thomas Stewart detached from the receiving-ship at Boston and ordered to the Cyane. Gunner Cornelius Dugan detached from the Cyane and ordered to return to New York.

MINNESOTA gives the Union ticket about 10,000 majority.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, and General Schenk's Order.

Major General Schenk has caused an order to be issued bearing upon the election to be held in Delaware to-morrow, similar to that which was promulgated by the same authority in Maryland a short time ago. Governor Cannon has issued this order in a circular, with the following endorsement of it:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
DOVER, November 13, 1863.

All civil officers and good citizens of this State are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the Commanding General of the Middle Department, and to give all needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same.

WILLIAM CANNON,
Governor of Delaware.

General Tyler, Brigadier General Commanding, in the District of Delaware, has also issued the following instructions to the military:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF DELAWARE,
MIDDLE DEP'T, WILMINGTON, DEL.,
November 15, 1863.

General Order.

The following instructions have been received from the General Commanding, and will be strictly and carefully observed by all the detachments of officers and soldiers within the "District of Delaware," while carrying out the provisions of Department General Orders No. 53, during the election to be held on the 18th inst.:

"Every officer or non-commissioned officer in command of a detachment will be held strictly accountable for the good conduct and obedience of the men in his charge.

Officers and soldiers must be strictly sober, and, while preventing disturbance by others, must avoid all disturbance themselves, and are required not to hang around the polls, nor engage in political discussions.

"It will be borne in mind that the whole object of the order of the Commanding General is to preserve peace at the places of voting, to sustain the judges or inspectors of election, to protect loyal voters, and to prevent from voting disloyal and traitorously-disposed persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

"In enforcing paragraph 1 of the General Order, to prevent violence and disturbance at the polls, care will be taken that disloyal citizens of other States do not, as it is apprehended they will attempt to do, intrude themselves at the places of voting, and endeavor to intimidate the lawful and loyal voters of Delaware."

DANIEL TYLER, Brigadier General Commanding.

Parson Brownlow at Home.

Invincible Parson Brownlow is once more at home among his own Lares and Penates, and, from the following notice, which appears in the Knoxville *Bulletin*, is evidently arranging household matters for the winter:

I am wanting five or six loads of Anderson county coal, and for it, delivered at my residence, on Cumberland street, I will pay a liberal price in "greenbacks"—not in the shaving paper of Jeff. Davis' bogus Confederacy, as it would take a bat-crown full of that to pay for one load. W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE Union men of Tennessee do not perplex their brains with refinements which vex our Northern politicians. A few days ago they met in Nashville and adopted the following, viz:

Resolved, That we consider slavery as the original cause of this unnatural war; and that in its emancipation we see the only salvation and preservation of the Union of our fathers, of our freedom, and of the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—For the week ending Saturday last, the receipts of the Internal Revenue amount to $3,250,000.

LIEUT. COLONEL LATHROP, Inspector General, and Lieutenant Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster's department of Washington, have been relieved and are to go West.

AN accident occurred on the New York Central railroad on Monday, resulting in the injury of several passengers. George Lyon, the engineer, was severely hurt.

Wanted—A Cook-Shop.

[For the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The want of a good cook-shop is greatly felt in this city, and it seems singular that some enterprising individual does not secure the large profits that would accrue from supplying the want. A vast number of persons occupied in the service of the Government, and others occupy rooms without board, and are obliged to go elsewhere for their meals to restaurants, hotels, and boarding-houses. The price of board is high, and the quality not always nor often satisfactory. A cup of coffee or tea is easily made in one's room, the baker's cart could supply the daily roll, and if there was a cook shop where one could have his joint of meat cooked, or where ready cooked food could be bought, many persons would prefer to take their meals in their rooms, thereby securing excellent fare at a comparatively moderate price. So, likewise, many small families who, in the crowded condition of the city, occupy small tenements or suites of rooms, would be glad to avail themselves of such a convenience. The numerous strangers who throng our city, without any very definite local habitation, would prove also good customers of such an establishment.

A family desirous of turning an honest penny in these hard times, and having good kitchen accommodations, might find the experiment of cooking such [illegible] a regular cookshop would, I am satisfied, prove a most lucrative investment. ONE WHO FEELS THE WANT.

Latest by the European Mails.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The state of affairs shows no change. New detachments of insurgents continued to make their appearance in the Lublin districts.

General Trepow, chief of the gendarmes at Warsaw, had been wounded in the head with an axe in one of the streets of Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested.

A proclamation has been issued by the Revolutionary Town Captain declaring the object of the Russians in arresting so many influential citizens to be the extortion of an "address of loyalty" to the Czar of Russia.

WARSAW, Sunday, October 25.—Among the persons arrested yesterday, said to number 120, are many of the chief men in Warsaw. The majority made acquaintance two years ago, under Kryzanowski's *régime*, with the dungeons of the citadel, with Tobolsk, and other Asiatic parts. Among them are Bialobrzeski, who closed the churches two years ago, while acting as archbishop, was sentenced for that order, by court-martial, to death, had his sentence commuted into transportation to Tobolsk, and was afterwards set at liberty; the well-known and highly-esteemed clergymen, Wisnecki and Slecko; the Jewish preacher, Kramsztyck; the photographer, Beyer, and many more. Others, who now fall into the hands of the police for the first time, are the banker, Joseph Rawicz; Norwid, the editor of a Jewish paper; Julius Mitteg, the wealthy and much-respected proprietor of a candle factory; Kalisch, the largest Warsaw cabinet maker; Advocate Mojewski, and others. The excitement occasioned by these arrests—all carried out in a single night—may easily be imagined. It was reported at first that the Saxon consul and banker, Stanislaus Lesser, had been arrested; it seems, however, that he was only confined to his residence during the night, and allowed free egress the following morning. The seals have not yet been removed from the Consulate.

Advices from the Lublin District report that the insurgents, under Krück, have succeeded in annihilating a Russian division, but doubts of their correctness may fairly be entertained.

The official *Dziennik* publishes nothing but an account of Russian victories. Thus according to this organ, the Russians, searching the forests in the District of Gostynin, captured sixteen insurgents, among them the former District Chief and superior of the "hanging gendarmes," Paulinski, who was summarily condemned to death by court-martial and hanged. According to the same authority, in the District of Wloclawek, the Russians have seized four chests of rifled muskets, seven hundred pair of long winter boots, ten saddle sabres, one hundred and fifty uniforms, three thousand gorgets, and forty-eight rebels, among the latter the former Adjutant of Garibaldi, Baron Brendengl, who has led bands under the name of Caillor. No date is attached to these bulletins.

The day before yesterday a fresh number of the *Neldeglos* was published, together with a newspaper with the title of *Thy Kingdom Come*. The latter is intended for the enlightenment of the peasantry.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "We learn from a certain source that the next budget will show, for the current year, an increase in the public revenue of not less than 100,000,000f. upon the provisions of the last budget. It is this that has enabled the Government to provide for more than four-fifths of the expenses of the Mexican expedition, with the ordinary resources of the Treasury, which, of course, has only made to Mexico an advance, the repayment of which, thanks to the natural wealth of the country, is not doubtful." The *Memorial Diplomatique* further says, relating to Archduke Maximilian and the Mexican throne: "We shall point out to-day a fresh proof of the interest which the Emperor Francis Joseph takes in the re-establishment of monarchy in Mexico. Although the Archduke has no idea of imposing any sacrifice upon his country, his Majesty has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish to accompany the Archduke, with the view of coöperating in the military organization of Mexico, to do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return. Although no longer in possession of a fleet, since the Americans destroyed or captured the few vessels they mustered, the Mexican people, in their solicitude to furnish a further proof that the Archduke Maximilian is really the sovereign of their choice, and unwilling to give another nation the honor of conveying their Emperor, expressed their intention to construct, at their own expense, a yacht, in which the Archduke was to embark, at Miramar. The Emperor Francis Joseph would not allow that a people who had undergone such painful and costly trials should make such a sacrifice; and aware that an Austrian Archduke could not proceed to his destination in a foreign vessel, he has decided that his brother shall go on board a frigate of the Austrian Imperial navy. The steam frigate Elizabeth, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to Brazil, is named as having been selected to convey the new Emperor to his States."

SOME learned chemists have been trying to find out the cause of the color of salmon, which is not half so important as to know how to catch them. Dr. Davy Macon says: "Their color is partially due to the nature of their food, and a special secreting power." A safe opinion.

A SPLENDID specimen of orthography is seen in the window of a beer house in the neighborhood of Sheep street, Birmingham, viz: "table Bear Sowld Hear tuppens a Cwart."

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

GETTYSBURG.

The Dedication of the National Cemetery.

CEREMONIES TO TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW.

A General Invitation Extended to the Surviving Pennsylvania Soldiers of the War for the Union, the War of 1812, and the Mexican Campaign.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

HANOVER JUNCTION, November 17.—Marshal Ward H. Lamon and a number of his aids who are to participate in the celebration at Gettysburg, on the 19th, left Washington this A. M., at 11.15, for Gettysburg, in a special car, kindly provided by W. P. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and arrived at Baltimore at one o'clock, and repaired to the Eutaw House, where a sumptuous dinner was partaken of by the courtesy of Mr. Smith. At three P. M. the party left for Hanover Junction, in a special car, furnished by the officers of the Northern Central Railroad. Here we are detained, no car being ready to convey the party to Gettysburg. During the passage between Baltimore and Hanover Junction it was proposed that a subscription be taken up to be forwarded to our prisoners at Richmond, the rebel Government having refused to accept the Government rations sent some time since. One hundred and twenty dollars were collected.

[From the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, November 17, 1863.

General Order No. 47.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dedication of the national cemetery for the freemen who fell on the field at Gettysburg have appointed that the ceremonies shall take place on Thursday, the 19th of November, 1863.

The duty of specially inviting parties to participate has been left to the committee, but the attendance of the surviving Pennsylvania soldiers of the war and of the war of 1812, and with Mexico in 1846, would be so appropriate and acceptable as to justify the expression of an earnest wish that they shall be present in a body; and, as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead, and as due to the solemn purposes of the day, it is ordered that the national flag shall be placed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, at all armories, arsenals, encampments, and other military posts within the State, and that during the day the several departments of the State Government shall be closed.

By order of ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Official: A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Immense Concourse Gathering at Philadelphia for Gettysburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Gov. Seymour arrived here this evening en route to Gettysburg. A large crowd is congregating at Harrisburg to participate in the ceremonies of dedication of the National Cemetery, on Thursday.

A special train, with Governors and their suites, will leave Harrisburg about half past 1 to-morrow afternoon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Characteristic Order from General Butler.

REBELS MUST KEEP QUIET TONGUES.

Rations for Richmond Prisoners Refused by the Rebel Authorities.

ALL QUIET ON THE RAPIDAN.

General Grant's Line of Works Advancing.

FEDERAL PRISONERS AND WAGON TRAINS CAPTURED AT BAYOU SARA.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 16.—The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T VA. AND N. C.,
FORTRESS MONROE, November 12.

General Orders No. 31.

Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally-disposed persons within this Department do occasionally, by force, interfere with, and by opprobrious and threatening language insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupation: It is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity.

All officers in this Department are directed to order the arrest of and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order, before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this Department.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

The steamer Convoy, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions. Colonel Irving went in charge, and was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

The Petersburg *Express*, November 13th, says "All quiet on the Rapidan."

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 12th, says it is believed that Meade is advancing, but so slowly that days may pass before an engagement may take place. It may be he contemplates trying the Fredericksburg route, as the Yankees have been seen near Hartrod's Church, eight miles above Falmouth.

ATLANTA, November 11.—The enemy is advancing his line of works around Chattanooga with new batteries. Everything is quiet.

Seven Union soldiers, captured at Suffolk, last Tuesday, have arrived at Libby prison.

CHARLESTON, November 12.—A shell from Battery Simkins exploded in the midst of a party engaged in mounting another heavy gun on Battery Gregg, and several Yankees were carried away on litters.

MOBILE, November 12.—*To General S. Cooper:* We dashed in yesterday, above Bayou Sara, on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, and drove them to their iron-clads with great slaughter. We brought off their wagon trains and 25 prisoners.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major General.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The United States steamer Ashland, Captain Esling, arrived this evening, seventy hours from Hilton Head, via Stone Inlet and Morris Island. She brings a mail and dispatches from General Gillmore.

The bombardment of Sumter continued.

On the 15th instant, in latitude 31, longitude 77, she spoke United States steamship Keystone State, steering southwest.

The same night, near Cape Hatteras, bearing north northwest, she saw the steamship Fulton.

General Sherman Arrived at Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—A telegram dated yesterday, from the headquarters of the army of Tennessee, states that Major General Sherman was in Major General Thomas' headquarters, having made a junction of his entire corps with Major General Grant's right.

Arrival of the Steamer Merrimac from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The steamer Merrimac, from New Orleans on the 7th, via Key West on the 13th, has arrived. She passed the steamship Empire City, of Banks' fleet, on the morning of the 7th, in the river. The frigate San Jacinto, steamers De Soto, Hentsville, Mississippi, Bermuda, and Cynthia, were at Key West.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 17.—The down express train while passing Stockport yesterday, at full speed, was thrown off the track by a switch being wrongly placed. The engine was thrown in the bay, inside the track, and the tender into the river. Several passengers were injured, probably none fatally. Some cars were shattered. George Lyon, engineer, was severely injured, but his recovery is hopeful.

Volunteering in Boston.

BOSTON, November 17.—Mayor Lincoln has issued a stirring appeal to the citizens to promptly fill up the quota of soldiers required for the city of Boston.

Meetings in furtherance of volunteering are to be held in all the wards on Wednesday evening.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE ALONG THE RAPIDAN.

A Strong Infantry Force Discovered.

The Railroad Bridge over the Rappahannock nearly Completed.

On Sunday morning last the cavalry division of General Kilpatrick, under the temporary command of General Custer, made a reconnoissance along the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, to ascertain the truth or falsity of reports that the enemy were falling back on Gordonsville. As our cavalry approached they were greeted with a few guns from the rebel entrenchments, but our light batteries soon silenced them. A few sharpshooters were seen in the lower rifle pits, and shortly afterwards a strong infantry force was developed. The river was too swollen by the heavy storm of Saturday night to make the attempt to cross, and our cavalry returned. It was confidently believed that trains over the railroad would run into Culpeper last night, as the bridge over the Rappahannock is nearly completed, and the road uninjured to Culpeper.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs in Arkansas and on the Mississippi.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF MARMADUKE.

MEMPHIS, November 11, via CAIRO, 13.—The few pickets stationed across the river for the protection of the planters coming to this city with cotton from the interior of Arkansas, were driven in this morning by thirty or forty guerrillas. Things did not last long in this state the rebels soon thinking it advisable to retire. I could not learn whether any one was injured, or whether any cotton was destroyed. About thirty shots were fired during the melee.

I learned from a friend who came this morning from the Union depot station, about twelve miles from here, on the Mississippi and Ohio railroad, that a force of rebel cavalry, belonging to Richardson's command, under Colonel Tom Logwood, were scouring the country and conscripting every man who could be of the slightest value in any way, shape, or manner to the Confederacy. It matters not who or what they are, they are all gobbled up. Among those conscripted yesterday was Mr. H. L. Bridges, formerly one of the editors of the Memphis *Daily Argus*.

A rumor was prevalent in Memphis that Marmaduke had been captured twenty-two miles from Marshall, Tenn., by a squad of Union cavalry, who were out on scouting duty. Three of his staff were with him: one ran the gauntlet and escaped, after being shot in the sword-arm. There is doubt expressed as to the truth of the report. I give it for what it is worth.

The crew of the Allen Collier—which was burned by guerrillas at Whitworth's Landing—with the gentleman who chartered her, arrived here this morning, on the little steamer Saline. They confirm the particulars as I despatched them yesterday. These gentlemen and the crew were all liberated; but the captain of the gunboat was carried off by the guerrillas.

Bands of guerrillas still infest Eastern Arkansas. Captains Jim McGhee and Barton, commanding about one hundred men, are operating between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers. Colonel McCrea, commanding the conscripts for Eastern Arkansas, has his headquarters in Poinsett county, between the White and St. Francis rivers. He has some five hundred men in camp.

Cotton, coming in quite freely, was advanced slightly, ranging to-day, according to quality, at from fifty to seventy-one cents. Shipments heavy.

The river is stationary, with plenty of water from Cairo down. The weather is exceedingly fine.

The following is taken from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

A man living in the interior of Arkansas, beyond Little Red river, enlisted in the Union army under General Curtis a year ago last June. His wife was left alone, with one child, in charge of his farm. She succeeded very well, with the assistance of her neighbors, in planting her crops, but before the harvest the circumstances of the case became known to the guerrillas, who visited the place and carried off everything they wished, and destroyed the hard-earned products of her labor. Having little left, and starvation staring her in the face, she concluded to try to reach Memphis, and by that means hear from her parents, who reside in Marshall county, Tennessee. She procured a team, and, with what she had left, set out.

But a small portion of the journey had been passed over when the guerrillas met her, and took the team and everything she had, even to a portion of the clothes she wore, and left her in the road alone, perfectly destitute. By begging her way, and travelling the country on foot, she succeeded in reaching Memphis, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. She arrived in our city in a condition of destitution that could not but move the heart of every beholder who has a spark of humanity in his bosom. We understand measures have been taken to relieve her wants and send her to her parents.

Jeff. Davis Commissioning Guerrillas.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, Nov. 7.]

It will be recollected that about one year since a flag of truce from Helena visited General Holmes, at Little Rock. It is not on our mind now what Federal officer accompanied it. The conversation that took place was published at the time. General Holmes then agreed that there should be no more firing into passenger boats on the Mississippi. Notwithstanding this agreement, soon after, cavalry were posted at intervals of twenty to thirty miles along the Arkansas shore. Dobbins was located above Helena, Carter near Napoleon, Pearson at Cypress Creek, and Wirt Adams' battery near Lake Providence, firing indiscriminately into passenger and other boats.

The same system is now being reorganized, though by a less number of cavalry, who are constantly on the alert, and show themselves only in the absence of our gunboats. Our wily enemy has already given out word, as the river gives indications of a rise, that commerce shall not navigate its waters the coming winter, if guerrillas and the torch can stop it.

It is now less than two weeks ago that General McCrea and his staff crossed the Arkansas, near South Bend, on a route between the Arkansas, White, and the St. Francis rivers, drumming up guerrillas, as is supposed, for this hellish purpose. In Dobbins' retreat before the cavalry of General Davidson, some eighty of his men, who belonged in Phillips county, and most of them a few miles in the rear of Helena, refused to follow. They were left, with the understanding that they were to retire to their homes, and as soon as called on offered to band together as guerrillas. Hence, we find them, within the last two weeks, making excursions in the vicinity of Helena.

But, to cap the climax in this unholy mode of warfare, Jeff. Davis himself has signed a large number of blank commissions, and the Secretary of War has caused them to be boxed up, and commissioned a colonel to visit Missouri to fill up the blanks with the names of such desperadoes as will engage to raise guerrilla companies to murder the Union men of that State. The agent and messenger with these documents passed through Little Rock, on his way to Missouri, a few days before that city fell into the hands of General Steele.

From Cumberland Gap—A Brisk and Stirring Little Affair—The Biters Bit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, Nov. 13, 1863.

A very spirited skirmish with the enemy occurred yesterday, about ten miles from the Gap, in Virginia. A forage train of twenty-one wagons had been sent out with a guard of twenty-eight men. The wagons were loaded, and started for the Gap with no appearance of danger, when suddenly a party of seventy-five guerrillas rushed from a convenient ambush, overpowering the guard, and compelling a surrender. The officers' clothing was immediately transferred to rebel backs, and wallets appropriated. The rebels were rejoiced; but, ten minutes after the capture, Colonel Leavant, commanding the forces of the Gap, appeared in a bend of the road, while the rebels were ignorant of the danger that was approaching.

Colonel Leavant immediately led the charge with a squad of the 4th battalion, Ohio volunteer cavalry. A fierce hand-to-hand sabre fight occurred for a few minutes, when the rebels left the field in an accelerated manner, severely whipped and terribly frightened.

The train and prisoners were re-captured. Eleven of the enemy were captured, two killed, and four wounded, besides taking some small arms and horses.

An exciting chase of ten miles failed to overtake the fleeing rebels.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"The French Spy; or, The Storming of Algiers." "Family Jars."

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"The Governor's Wife." "A Day Too Late."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Highwayman's Last Crime," "Painter's Illusion," Kathleen's Irishisms, Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

OUR CITY.—As we have before had occasion to remark, the constant growth and continued prosperity of Washington are so assured that it becomes the duty not only of every journalist but of every citizen interested in her development—and who is not?—to avail himself and profit by any suggestion which promises to render our city a worthy rival of her—at present—more favored sisters.

The wants of Washington are numerous. Strangers tell us so, and our own people do not deny it. We therefore propose, from time to time, as our space will permit, to point out some of our shortcomings, and make an effort, by way of advice, if nothing more, toward remedying the evils of which we shall complain.

Washington wants more ample accommodations for strangers who cannot afford to pay what are called "hotel prices." We have not the slightest doubt, if better facilities were extended to sojourners that, not only during the sessions of Congress, but even in what are now termed the "dull months," the city would always be "alive" with strangers; and that thousands who come merely "on a visit" would be induced to remain with us permanently, thus adding materially to the wealth and influence as well as population of the place. For, let others say what they may about Washington, it is an attractive city, apart from the fact that it is the Capital of the nation.

But to return to the subject of accommodations for strangers. What have they now to do? If our hotels are full, as they invariably are at this season of the year, they have to hire apartments in private dwellings, and *they* are so scarce that their owners or occupants feel justified in asking such high rents that nine out of ten seekers after a "local habitation" start back amazed, not to say appalled, at the "tall figures" announced. It may be said that these are "war times," and that Washington, in the particular referred to, is not worse than other cities. We answer that, for years, our city has been noted for the inadequacy of its accommodations. It is the same evil, only in a more aggravated form. The reader will ask what do you propose? We suggest, in the first place, the opening of more houses on the European plan—houses at which families, as well as single gentlemen, could obtain rooms on reasonable terms, the same establishments taking care to keep the prices of their meals down to a comparatively moderate figure. There is room in Washington, at the present time, for fifty houses of this character. Let it be known that accommodations such as we have described can be readily procured there, and our word for it the influx of families would be almost as great as that of single individuals.

Then, again, we want more private boarding-houses. The young men who come here to locate complain very much of their inability to get suitable accommodations. Their incomes are generally limited, and they are forced to hire rooms and take their meals out; and we all know what restaurant prices are. But, besides this, the class of clerks we have in our midst, by this irregular mode of living, are thrown into the way of temptations which they might otherwise avoid. They enjoy little or no ladies' society, and in many other respects the effect upon their habits is decidedly bad. We feel assured that the number of private boarding-houses in our city could be augmented fifty fold with profit to those who keep them, and to the advantage of the place.

The reader may ask how these suggestions are to be heeded, unless the dwellings are greatly multiplied. We answer that they could in part be carried out at an early day, if not immediately, and sagacious capitalists, seeing the growing demand for more houses, would erect them as rapidly as they were desired.

And here we would say a few words to capitalists in general. It must be apparent to you that Washington is destined to be a very populous city. War or no war, nothing can check its progress; but those who are possessed of wealth and are actuated by the right sort of enterprise can materially aid its advancement. We do not want at present imposing and costly buildings—those already erected, the property of the whole country, will suffice—but we do want convenient dwellings for those in moderate circumstances, houses that would be worthy of the name of family residences. Let those be built, and our predictions, as recorded above, would be more than realized.

But we have already said more than we designed writing in one article on the theme before us, and must reserve other observations for another occasion.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES. —*Reading of the Annual Report.*—An adjourned meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held yesterday afternoon at 4½ o'clock at the City Hall. A quorum of members present—Mayor Wallach occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill of $66.51 for setting and mending furniture. Bill approved.

Mr. Wilson said he arose to present the annual report. He said he did so with much diffidence, as the members of the committee did not have much time to attend to it. It is long past the time since it should have been presented.

The report was then read by Mr. Wilson. It stated that the schools were never in such a prosperous condition—although a war of great magnitude was being waged. A special tax had been levied for school purposes, which had cheerfully been paid. It is surprising that there were persons who were opposed to school buildings of the kind which were now being erected. The schools of Boston are the best jewels of her crown. "He has not lived in vain who has contributed to the public school system." We should give to our city a permanent and excellent institution. We should also recommend that the buildings should be designed with careful reference to the rules of proportion and to a taste for beauty. They will have a refining influence on the minds of the pupils.

The report commended the teachers, and stated that they would compare favorably with any in the country. The children who have been trained in our secondary and intermediate schools, are quite as well trained as those coming from other large cities. It is hoped that all will merit approval at the next yearly report. The Board has used every endeavor to obtain good teachers. Thorough and rigid examinations have been gone through with. Thirteen passed satisfactorily for primary, secondary, and grammar schools. One point of interest is compensation—obtaining salaries. The report recommends that some increase might be made in the salaries, as the present salaries are not sufficient. The public schools have confidence in the trustees, and believe that they will do their duty. The system of organization, adopted in September, 1863, is found to be a great improvement. There is now one male and one female in male grammar school, and one male and one female in intermediate school, in each of the four districts.

Several changes in teachers have taken place in the different schools.

The special committee of the Board, whose duty it is to visit the schools of the districts, also made their report of the schools as to their condition. When the trustees advised the erection of the large structure now building in the Third district, they intended it as the first of a series to be placed in each ward. The second of the series was recommended to be placed in the First district. The building at the corner of Tenth and E streets has been occupied by five schools. The building at the Washington Market has three schools. It will be abandoned on the 1st of January, and the building on E street, between Sixth and Seventh, will also be used as soon as possible. In the Third district, nothing worthy of special interest can be said other than which has already been said. The schools, however, are in a bad condition; the schools of the Fourth district are much better.

During the past year the Board has given attention to the code of laws of public schools. Rules have been adopted which thus far have worked well, but in course of time will need amendments. A code of laws for the government of the Board were also framed. The whole number of persons who have acted as trustees have been eighty-three. The smallest rooms, in the average, are in the Second district. The others are considerably larger.

The high school is announced to be the best of all establishments, but the report thinks it is not proper to establish one, at the present time, in the city of Washington. The great and increasing demand is for the lower grade of schools. Large amounts should be appropriated annually for this purpose, and large sums will be necessary to accomplish this. "It would not be wise to take from the foundation stones to build a turret."

The annual examination of all the public schools commenced June 22 and ended early in July. When a school had been examined, but little else was done after that. Printed questions for written answers were issued in the intermediate schools, and found to work well, although they were not thoroughly tested.

In the First district the results of these examinations were properly tested and found to work well. The annual distribution of medals and premiums took place from the 11th to the 17th of July, in the Smithsonian Institute. A different system was proposed, which was found to work very well. The cost of the awards will be arranged by the Board.

The Columbian College scholarship is tendered to the best scholar in the grammar schools in the District. One scholar is entitled to admission in this college every year. The one admitted in 1861 passed a very successful examination.

Of late years the experiment of night schools has not been found to be a success. Here is a worthy field for the philanthropist.

Our young mechanics and laborers need the instruction given here. In February last the Board passed a resolution in reference to a cadetship in the naval and military academy of the country.

Vocal music has been taught in the grammar, secondary, and intermediate schools in the District. Examinations have shown much efficiency in this branch of study. The classes, however, should be consolidated or have more than one teacher.

Teaching is a science and an art, and the practical skill can only be brought about by special instruction.

The entire disbursements made during the year for school purposes, by the treasurer, excluding the large follows:

For salaries of teachers, including the salary of the music teacher	$24,130 67
For incidental expenses	12,716 25
Total	$36,846 92
The aggregate number of pupils on the roll during year was	5,338
The average number of pupils on the roll during the year was	3,091
Total	5,320
The cost of tuition of each pupil in average attendance was	$7 31
The cost for incidental expenses of each pupil in average attendance was	4 11
Total	$11 91
The entire cost of teaching each pupil on the roll during the year was	$6 90

The report of the committee was then adopted.

The special committee appointed concerning the Teachers' Institute made their report, which was also adopted.

It was moved and seconded that two hundred copies of the plan be printed, to be paid out of the contingent funds of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Miller moved that the same committee be appointed to frame the report of this year. Adopted.

Mr. Sanford, the Treasurer, presented his report. It indicated that the whole amount drawn and appropriated for the use of Public Schools was as follows:

Total amount appropriated	$39,450 00
Amount expended	37,003 27
Balance on hand	$2,446 73

It was moved that the Report of the Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned at 7½ o'clock, until the 2d Tuesday in December.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS.—Last evening the stated meeting of the Union League was held in their rooms, Ninth street, between D and E. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The meeting was called to order by Judge Hatch, who introduced to the audience Major Gibbs, of Tennessee. He said his family was in Tennessee at the beginning of the rebellion. Coercion is just as good as Secession in the South. I went to bed at night afraid that I would be pulled out before morning. The Secession papers say that the Southerners always whipped the Yankees, but they soon found out that this was not so. I dared not talk to a Union man for fear of being hung. I am for putting down this rebellion, and wiping everything out of the way of the Union. All the Democrats in the State who were in Congress turned secesh except two—Wm. H. Pope and the present Governor Andrew Johnson. There are a great many honorable exceptions. I wish some of these Copperheads would go down in the dominions of Jeff. Davis, and go through a "course of sprouts." You have no conception of a truly loyal man in the South. In the Copperhead papers there is not a word in favor of the down-trodden in the South. There are three classes in Tennessee: the first are the aristocratic slaveholders; the second is the darkey, and the third is the poor white trash. There is not one of the latter class who understands one word or one letter. I know the value of the Union flag. The white trash have been made to believe that the tariff was the worst thing on earth. When locomotives first came in Tennessee they were scared to death at it, and thought it was the tariff coming. [Laughter.] General Grant is the right man in the right place. I went into Jeff Davis' pork to the tune of about 400,000 pounds, and 12,000 sacks of salt. Grant will take Richmond and Charleston, and Meade, too, if you don't look out. Talk about Grant's drinking. It is not so. I have been with him three or four months, and never saw anything like drinking about him. His countenance does not look like it. I wish some more of our officers would get drunk like him, for he has never been whipped. I have left two daughters and three sons in Tennessee. I think ten times what I talk, and a great deal more. I mean more than I say. The first degree of loyalty is hatred to a rebel. You must hate a rebel and hate them that won't hate them. If it was not for them we should have no troubles. I believe the Government is honest, and is trying to do all it can to put down this rebellion. I am for the Union, right or wrong. First put down the rebellion, and then we can talk about what we are going to do. Vallandigham is a saint compared to Seymour. Vallandigham is honest, because he never voted a dollar or a cent for the Government. Jeff. Davis is also a saint compared to Vallandigham, and Judas Iscariot is a saint compared to the whole of them. As Parson Brownlow would say, there are better men in hell to his personal knowledge, &c. [Laughter and applause.] The Copperheads may be loyal, but they resemble the rebels down South. The issue is loyalty or treason. We have either to put down this rebellion or be put down by it. I hope America shall ever remain the land of the free and the home of the brave.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the Superintendent of K-street Corral was presented with a handsome gold watch, fob chain, key, and ring by the foreman and employés. The watch is a hunting case, chronometer movement, American make, costing $175, and has the following inscription: "Presented to S. V. Hurdle, Superintendent, by the employés of K-street Corral." It may not be amiss to notice briefly this corral. It is a portion of the "renovating plan" of the Quartermaster's Department for improving and repairing Government property, and intended for curing diseased and recruiting worn-out horses. The buildings occupy an entire square—bounded by K and L streets, with a front of 250 feet, and by Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue, with a depth of 475 feet, having an interior paved yard, 120 by 150 feet—in the centre of which is placed the mess house, 30 by 90 feet, and two stories high, affording accommodations for boarding and lodging such of the men as do not choose to draw their rations. The wagons and carts stand in the large yard when not in use, and it is also used for picketing the horses when examined and for exercise.

The stables, seven in number, accommodate 970 horses; they are roomy and well ventilated, and are whitewashed once in two weeks. The passage ways and stall floors are paved with clay, and are kept spread with slaked lime, the litter being constantly removed during the day as it falls. The horses, as they arrive are divided into class and assigned to different stables, as the "Glanders Stable," "Sore Back Stable," &c. A Government Inspector visits the stables weekly, and those "serviceable" sent out and their places filled with others. The remaining building is occupied by the superintendent's and surgeon's offices. Armory, provided with 150 muskets and equipments ready for use. Forage and tool-rooms. Several hundred feet of hose on a reel ready to attach to the hydrants. Ladders and axes furnish ample protection against fire.

The force on duty consists of S. V. Hurdle, superintendent; W. M. Shaw and J. W. McComb, assistants, do.; R. W. Sweeney, bookkeeper; J. Hays, M. D., veterinary surgeon; 1 captain of watch and assistant, 11 foremen, 1 steward and assistant, 1 gatekeeper, 1 forage master, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 messenger, 29 watchmen, 11 cooks and waiters, 12 laborers, 9 drivers, 134 stable hands. Under the efficient management of Superintendent Hurdle everything moves off in clock-work style, every man has his place and work and knows. The yards, stables, and surroundings are any and every day fit for inspection by even the most fastidious.

THE PRESIDENTIAL STYLE IN OLDEN TIMES.—We noticed the President's carriage the other day as it rolled up the avenue, and thought how people would have stared and talked if attached to it there had been four or six instead of two horses. General Washington, we are told, when driving about the country, drove four horses; and in going to the Senate he used a chariot drawn by six horses. His servants wore liveries of white cloth trimmed with scarlet or orange. And yet there was no inordinate love of display in the heart of the "Father of his country." It was his sense of the dignity of the office he filled which made him so punctilious in such matters. And yet public opinion or sentiment—call it what we may—would not brook any such departure from the present usage; but we do not quarrel with the popular notion upon this subject; we only state the fact.

PARADE OF THE INVALID CORPS.—The 1st, 6th, and 9th regiments of the Invalid Corps paraded yesterday afternoon, and made a fine appearance. As they marched past our office, with the stars and stripes floating in the breeze, our emotions were of mingled joy and pain. Joy that our country still possessed so noble a band of defenders, but pain that so many would never be able again to enter the field and resume the offensive. The drill and discipline of the regiments named were apparent in their accurate marching and soldierly bearing. We observed a number of officers and privates who had lost their right arms. Altogether the parade was a very creditable one; in fact, as handsome a one as our city has witnessed in a long time.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The following arrests of deserters were made, yesterday, by the detectives of Captain Todd: Thomas Haley, 12th New York volunteers; John Hill, 101st New York, company K; George Robinson, 112th Pennsylvania volunteers, company D; Willard Cann, company G, 5th New York engineers; William Brown, 5th Maryland; Philip Kennedy, company I, 2d D. C. regiment; James W. Throop, company B, 4th United States artillery—he deserted from this regiment, and joined company H, 13th New York cavalry; George A. Smallwood, company F, Scott's 900.

RECKLESS SHOOTING.—The article which appeared in our columns yesterday, under this caption, seemed to do injustice to the detective who captured the deserter. The detective, when he discharged his revolver, was in the street, and simply fired it to cause the deserter to cease running, and not with any intention of hitting him, which he could easily have done. We make this correction, as Mr. Fox, the detective in question, is one of the most efficient on the force of Captain Schecis.

VISIT TO THE NAVY-YARD.—A visit was made on Monday afternoon by the officers of the Italian frigate now in New York, to the Washington Navy-yard. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Com. Harwood received the visitors according to their rank, and after viewing the "sights" in the Yard, and inspecting the United States iron-clad Sangamon, they returned to their hotel apparently much gratified with what they had seen and the attention bestowed upon them.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A BROKEN NECK.—A gentleman fell from his buggy, yesterday morning, while near the Judiciary Square Hospital, and his neck was caught between the spokes of a wheel. Fortunately the horse he was driving was gentle, and he escaped with some bruises and a broken arm.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—Justice Johnson committed George Curtis, David Mason, William Clark, John Smith, William H. Starks, *alias* Monk, and Sandy Rodgers, this morning, for breaking into J. H. Crane & Co.'s establishment on Louisiana avenue, near Seventh street, and stealing therefrom a lot of pickles, preserves, jellies, and some sardines.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President will leave this city at noon to-day, for Gettysburg, where he will arrive early to-morrow morning. He is accompanied by his private secretary, J. G. Nicolay, Esq. At Gettysburg the President will be the guest of D. Wills, Esq.

OF INTEREST TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—We notice that by the latter part of this week trains will run from New York to Washington without changing cars. This will greatly gratify all travellers between the two cities. We congratulate all concerned in the matter.

ARRESTED.—Mr. W. Mohun arrested a man named William Ryan alias Williams, yesterday morning, for entering his house and stealing articles of clothing. He was taken to the Fourth-ward station and committed to jail to answer at court by Justice Thompson.

ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning ten men confined in the Central Guard-house attempted to escape by cutting through the flooring of their cell and crawling under the house. They also attempted to bribe the guard. They were put in irons and returned to their cell.

DISPATCHED TO GETTYSBURG.—Two experienced detectives have been dispatched to Gettysburg by Superintendent Webb, to look after those who may be disposed to appropriate the money and valuables of others to their own use.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—An old Irish blacksmith, named William Williams, was arrested upon a charge of grand larceny, and yesterday morning Justice Thompson committed him to jail to answer at court.

DIED.—Mr. John W. McElfresh, a well-known resident of the Seventh ward, died, after a short illness, of typhoid fever. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

POCKET PICKED.—On Monday evening Mr. C. W. Bainfhad his pocket picked of $30 in front of Grover's Theatre.

PERSONAL.—Major General Newton has arrived, and is among the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

In this court, yesterday, Joseph H. Bradley, Sen., for appellees, in the sewing machine interference case, made his argument in reply to that of James T. Brady, Esq., of the previous day, for appellants, on the preliminary motion of appellees to dismiss the application of appellants for a hearing of their appeal from the Commissioner of Patents. The argument having been concluded, the Chief Justice said that he would announce his decision of dismissing or hearing the appeal this morning.

The Sickles cut-off case—Cook & Sickles, assignees of George Mattingly, vs. The Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Steam Packet Company—then again came up. Mr. Brent filed the exceptions, in form, of the defendants, in regard to the rulings of the court yesterday, shutting out evidence that no contract had existed between the parties.

Mr. Patrick Kavanaugh was called by the defendants, to testify as to the question of savings of fuel on board the steamer Columbia by the use of the cut-off, they contending that no such saving as is alleged was effected.

Mr. Kavanaugh proceeded to testify that he had been clerk on the boat for about twenty four years, and had never missed a trip, except one, when he was sick.

Mr. Bradley objected on the ground that the testimony was not pertinent to the question as to what was in the issue at the last trial.

A long argument ensued, Mr. Bradley contending that the only mode admissible for ascertaining the amount of saving was that named in the contract, and Mr. Brent replying and endeavoring to show that the experiment made by which it was said there was a three-fourths saving, was not a fair test, and even what might be the saving at one time would not be the saving at another, etc.

Finally, counsel for plaintiffs made a proposition to submit the whole matter to the test of a further experiment, with the same machine on board the same steamer Columbia, and abide by the results for the measure of compensation to the patentees.

Counsel for defence said scientific men had determined that seventy-two hours were requisite for an experiment which would afford an absolute test, and promised to take the matter into consideration.

The Chief Justice said he thought it would be the best way to settle the case.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WYLIE.

In this court yesterday, sitting in admiralty, Justice Wylie made an order appointing Anthony Brenner, Frederick H. Norton, and Matthew K. Walsh general appraisers of property captured as prize of war and brought into this city for adjudication, or seized for violations of the laws of the United States. They appeared in court and were sworn well and truly to perform the duties that may be imposed upon them by the orders and decrees of the court.

An order was issued for the appraisement and sale of the schooner Herald and cargo, as perishable and depreciating in value. This, of course, is without reference to the final judgment.

Action in court for the final disposition of causes is adjourned until Monday next.

CRIMINAL COURT—THE JURIES.

At a meeting of the Register of Washington city, the Clerk of the Corporation of Georgetown, and the Clerk of the Levy Court of the county, held yesterday at the office of R. J. Meigs, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the act of Congress, the following-named jurors were drawn for the next term of the Criminal Court, commencing the first Monday in December, viz:

Grand Jurors.—Wm. H. Barbour, Sixth ward; John Corcoran, First ward; Andrew Rothwell, Fourth ward; Joseph F. Hodgson, Third ward; Isaac Marshall, county; F. Tench, Fourth ward; Benj. S. Bayley, Fourth ward; Lewis Marceron, Sixth ward; John Little, county; Washington Bacon, Fourth ward; Isaac Silsby, Georgetown; J. W. Spalding, Second ward; W. G. Dorsey, Georgetown; Joseph G. Waters, Georgetown; R. G. Sant, Fourth ward; L. Harbaugh, Fourth ward; Benj. Kinsey, Fifth ward; F. W. Glessking, Georgetown; G. W. Hodgson, Third ward; Nathaniel Bateman, Fifth ward; Alexander G. Bully, Sixth ward; Enos Hay, county; James Bradley, Seventh ward.

Petit Jurors.—Andrew J. Joyce, Second ward; Thos. Proby, Georgetown; T. J. Harrison, sixth ward; J. J. Mulloy, Fifth ward; G. B. Whitney, Sixth ward; John McClelland, Second ward; E. Pickrell, Georgetown; J. G. W. Bruner, Second ward; George Collard, Sixth ward; William B. Cook, Seventh ward; James Goddard, Georgetown; George H. Miller, Fifth ward; C. P. Barnard, First ward; R. W. Bates, do; Arthur Leake, Fourth ward; S. W. K. Handy, Seventh ward; Thomas Blayden, county; Michael Nash, Sixth ward; G. T. Ford, Fourth ward; James Shirving, Third ward; Philip T. Berry, Georgetown; A. H. Marlow, Fifth ward; John Payne, Georgetown; Joseph Mundel, Sr., Sixth ward; Daniel E. Kesley, Sixth ward; William Harper, Fifth ward.

ORPHANS' COURT—JUDGE PURCELL.

Yesterday morning, testamentary letters were issued to John Van Reswick and William A. Fenwick, executors of Philip Fenwick, deceased.

Mrs. Ann Donnelly was appointed guardian to the orphans of Richard Donnelly, deceased.

The first and final account of Moses Kelly, administrator of Amos B. Little, deceased, was passed and a distribution of the estate ordered.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coupo's of '81,100¼	110		U S 1yr cft.	98	98½
do 6's registered	—	—	Am Gold coin	146	—
3 1 7 3-10 Tr N	106¾	106¾	Certificate Checks.	99	—

NEW YORK, November 17.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	110	U S Certif. (new)	98¼
U S 7 3-10	106¾	Gold	148

We are indebted to Mr. John Talcott, of the Independent Telegraph Company, for the following list of prices of stocks and money at the New York Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon:

CLOSING PRICES.

Gold	148½	Missouri 6's	65
Canton	31	Cumberland	33¾
New York Central	134½	Erie	110¾
Harlem	93	Erie preferred	10[illegible]
Michigan Central	124	Michigan Southern	81¾
Reading	123	Illinois Central	118¼
Galena and Chicago	106¾	Rock Island	107¾

Market firm.

CITY ITEMS.

MARSHALL P. WILD, Clarendon Hotel, has just received a large assortment of Photograph Albums and a general assortment of fancy goods, from New York, together with a choice selection of imported and domestic cigars.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

J A Kasson, Des Moines	T C Durant, N Y
T J Carter, N Y	J R Reyes, Harrisburg
E W Paul, St Louis	A D Paul, St Louis
Paul Beckwith, St Louis	Mrs T C Beckwith, St Louis
Miss M Beckwith, St Louis	Fred Lauer, Reading
Jas Allison, Philada	J Y Fine, Philada
Lt Com Todd, U S N	L Johnson, N Y
E Somsbury, N Y	Capt Fagin, U S A
Capt H F Olcott, U S A	H Myers, Ky
J ...	Wm Lowderback & wf, N Y
Wayne McVeagh, Pa	J Talbot Pitman, R I
H K Nye, Cinn	S C Mercer, Tenn
H T Weld, Mt Savage	Wm F Brinton, N Y
C Crowninshield, 24 Mass	Wm Manning, 24 Mass
O E Michaelis, Sig Corps	J W Stapleford & wf, Mass
Dr McCormick, U S A	G W Thayer, Boston
Thos Altemus, Philada	Wm McDougall, Quebec
A D Joy, N Y	Jno G Wilham, Philada
Jno Hall, Montreal	E L Ball, Wash
J Nelson Luckey, N Y	Capt F P Billings, Buffalo
Jas Parrish, Philada	J N Stickney, Conn
H D Biden, Conn	Wm Flegler, Philada
W Cox, Illinois	P A Day, Iowa
S Wetraker, U S A	B Creswell, N Y
T W Widdecombe, U S A	T M Wheeler, N Y
J Cook, Trenton	... Saunders, Phila
S A Sabine, U S A	Mrs C ... Saunders, Phila
Col Wisewell, U S A	Miss A Courtney, Albany
W J Price, D C	J B Young, N Y
R F Loper, Phila	Dr Z Sani, N Y
G W Tobias & wf, Phila	C H Leonard, U S A
U S Storms, N Y	O Johnson, Phila
S O Castman, N H	Com Parrott, U S N
C Cole, Cal	Capt R W Cross, U S A
E Tomlin, Cal	W F Ferguson, Phila
H C Baker, Cal	Mrs G L Steiner, Phila
A Reynolds, Del	W Haenlen, Penna
D E Culver, N J	J A Sawyer, U S A
G R Ayres, Phila	J B Lockwood, U S A
G W Dunn, do	A Rand, Boston
J Carson, do	A Terry, Havana
J Howard, do	D Somers, N Y
J Henderson, Mass	O S Bushnell, New Haven
Dr J Kirker, West Va	J J Dalley, Phila
Mr Davidson, 5th corps	Chas Throckmorton, Pa
J R Whitney, New York	O Howlett, New York
Mrs O F Tyler, Phila	Mr and Mrs E S Tyler, Pa
Cortlandt Parker, N J	R S Steiner, R I
W W Wright, U S Navy	Henry Bulwer, Montreal
R Ray, Montreal	Chas Glackmeyer, Montreal
Dr Rucker, West Va	Thos Porter & wife, N Y
A Fenike, D C	D M Leatherman, Tenn
Lawrence Rip, California	C A Wheeler, Mass
Wm S North, N Y	John Wilson, Mass
John Davison, Mass	Wm H Moore, R I

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

A J Stewart, U S A	H F Dorten, U S N
Col J T Close, Virginia	Miss E Ward, Pittsburg
F McClosky, U S A	Lt Carpenter, Signal Corps
D A Dickinson, U S N	C Roberts, Jr, do
F D Friday, Philadelphia	R Bartley, do
C E Colver, U S N	J H Gooner, Delaware
W E Abbott, U S A	L C Cochran, Art Res
W W Branan, U S A	W McCauly, do
Mrs Capt Loyd & da, U S N	J K C Forrest, Illinois
B M Kitchens, Martinsburg	C F Labe, Martinsburg
W G Gibbons, Delaware	Capt D S Gordon, U S A
G B McLellan, U S A	P M Putnam, New York
D Myers, Jr, City	U J Hedenberg, Maryland
J T S Middleton & ly, Md	F J Stokes & wife, Wash
V Rosselaum, New York	D Bannester, U S A
G B McDuff, U S A	W B N Wallington, Phila
N Platt, Baltimore	J Smith, Philadelphia Press
A N Lep, U S A	S O Ambler & wife, Md
W T Myers, U S A	T N Patterson, Baltimore
I Barseon, Vermont	J Engles, Vermont
Capt G J Gordon, U S A	W B Kutzer, Washington
A N Baxter, U S A	R B Benedict, Baltimore
C Emons, Baltimore	J L Lander, Dist Col
H S Gordon, Iowa	M Cornwell, Dist Col
D B Robbins, Dist Col	O F Holman, U S A
W R Burch, Washington	W B Luroy, Washington
J Bustin, New York	J A Jobb, Virginia
G Rors, Washington	W Richards, Dist Col
Capt W P Dye, U S A	

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

R R Wilson, Balt	G P Marble, U S A
W Grange, Balt	E B Carson, Maryland
C O Hahn, Balt	J R Carleton, Balt
C Ostermmer, D C	J C Swartz, D C
J H Jay, D C	J Marion, D C
W E Dorsner, Balt	P W Sheridan, U S N
S Gilman, Jr, D C	L N Rollins, U S N
Capt J M Jones, Va	J Petrie, N Y
R Moss & wf, Illinois	J G Stephenson, D C
J H Oberteuffer, U S A	J Willer, D C
J E Kelly, Phila	W Tucker, N Y
Dr O W H Bell, N Y	J B Wilson, D C
J M Hoover, U S A	G T French, U S A
H A Royce, U S A	G C Boyce, U S A
P M Fogler, U S A	W H Bell, N Y
R M Stearns, Va	H Howson, Phila
J P Simons, Jr, U S A	W A Steel, Phila
H Bngee, U S A	J B Smith, Phila
Maj Gen Newton, U S A	A J Carter, N Y
Chas Leeb, Philada	F E Stoughton, Conn
W H Taylor, Philada	Jno W Dyer, Philada
Jno S Austin, U S A	J A Wood, U S A
A H Baxter, Balto	Lt Jas T Cunningham, D C
E T Iron, Elmira	Robt James & ly, U S A
R Price & ly, Salem, Mass	Capt P Phelan & wf, U S A
... A Callamer, U S A	Wm Sterne, Balto
Jno Hall, Philada	J M McCord, U S A
J W B Kester, U S A	F Simmonds, Balto
E P McManus, N Y	M Healy, A of P
H A Richey, Balto	J C Kesier, Balto
H Hayor, U S A	Geo F Martin, U S A
J H Bryant, Alex	J McCarthy, Alex
W S Crosby, Alex	R J Bart, Balto
E D Leavitt, Jr, U S N	J W Paine, U S A
H F Smith, Balto	Jno Rich, Balto
J C Knowles, Balto	Dr A Delany, Alex
J O Greenleaf, Va	S Nicholson, Boston
B Phepot, Philada	Dr Chas H Budd, Philada
Walter J Budd, Philada	G Randolph, Salem
Geo Bringhurst, Philada	

NATIONAL HOTEL.

G S Rogers, New York	F T Gardiner & wf, Phila
Master E Gardiner, Phila	S H Farmer, Ohio
L Barton, Ohio	H H Sylvester & wf, Boston
H Craine & ser, Penn	John Woodruff, Phila
John Scott & lady, N Y	E P Morris, Philadelphia
A Harrison, Phila	M G Dorsey, Md
Lt B Bell, New York	E G Biddle & wife, S C
J B Brooks, New York	J H McGee, Baltimore
J H Bouldon, Ky	L P Moon, Baltimore
H Bailey, N ...	J J Murray, New York
W P Grady, Virginia	D P Moore, D C
J Merritt, New York	H Richardson, Wisconsin
O Ppels, New York	J W Parker, U S Army
O M Young, New York	Lt E S Forsyth, U S Army
W J Forsyth, Penn	Lt Col O E Laclotte, U S A
T M Chisholm, U S Army	J N Bigly, U S Army
A Lodue, U S Army	J B Moore, Baltimore
Capt J Nichols, U S Army	Lt Jernegan, U S Army
Lt F Lovell, U S Army	J T W McCommon, U S A
Lt O W Moulton, U S A	Dr A Delaney, Alex
Patrick Reach, D C	L Dawsonville, N Y
W W Ryan, Wisconsin	J Glathecell, Md
F H Wilstrand, Minn	Mrs A Platt, Baltimore
J W Blake, Michigan	R D Henry, & lady, Balto
Miss Richings, Balto	J C Thompson, Balto
J F Ford, Baltimore	Capt G Moore, New York
E P Monroe, New York	J Turner & son, Penna
W Lecky, Baltimore	C Fowler, New York
R W Piesbird, New York	J Selvidero, Pennsylvania
J Duffy, Pennsylvania	L E Patton, U S N
W A Egan, New York	W Dixey, Alexandria
T Price, U S A	G E Pratt, U S A
J H Southworth, Phila	F B Baum, Buffalo
T C Tilley, New York	H Posey, Baltimore
U W Beenis, Dist Col	J W Wakeford, Maine
Col T B Hobey, Maryland	F Orme, Maryland
J R Sypler, Pennsylvania	M Bill, Dist Col
W B Holmes, New York	W A Snyder, U S A
G B Spencer, U S A	J D C Whitney, Chicago
W Demlog, Butler	J W Evans, New York
D V Bell, Jr, Detroit	F A Buhl, Detroit
W Bacon, New York	J B Chandler, U S A
J Sheridan, U S A	A Platt, Baltimore

MARKHAM'S HOTEL.

A Annis, U S A	Jno Bartonechew, N Y
Lt L B Lamareaux, U S A	Capt W H Clepperton, U S A
Edgar Allen, do	F W Taggart, Mass
C Heeley, Wash	E D C Harrington, N Y
Jas P Spencer, N Y	I Conroe, Wash
Capt W G Steele, U S A	A M Clark, U S A
Geo L Chairs, U S A	L Dickson, Jr, Phila
R N Bean, U S A	Jno Jones, Jr, Albany
J B Cutter, A G O	D Donohoe, N Y
P R Smith, U S A	Jno P Curry, Albany
Capt H Hugh, U S A	N B Moulton, Ohio
B Lovell, U S A	H S Ven, Mass
Geo Davis, Mass	N Dercy, U S A
J Norman, N Y	Lt Col A S Boot, U S A
Capt Jno Asner, U S A	W T Rickard, do
Acit Pringle, do	Capt J L Crane, do
Jas H Dombola, do	Capt W P Goodwin, N Y
Lt D Graham, N Y	Jas H Willis, N Y
L D Hogan, wf & ch, N Y	Capt C Burgess, U S A
F W Little, N Y	O S Graham, Mass
E H Pond, 9th N Y	Capt W H Harvey, U S A
A M Abbey, do	J McGee, Mich
D W Hough, do	M Zarnan, Wash
P A ..., do	C Scott, Alexandria
W Calkins, do	A C Vanderburgh, N Y
S A Sabine, do	Lt O B Carpenter, 9th N Y
D S Chamberlin, do	

EBBITT HOUSE.

Major Alston, U S Army	Lt O Payson, Mass
Capt Gere, U S Army	B F Brownson, U S Army
Dr A J Herman, A of P	R Fitzgerald, U S Army
C F Brisbon, U S Army	T A Myers, U S Army
Capt Jennings and ly, N Y	Dr Frank Livermore
Wm Cook, New York	Rev Dr Stewart, U S Navy
C B Dawall, Penna	Dr J L Hasbrouck, U S A
Chas H Stanton, Phila	J W Ten Brook, Cal
Chas Woodruff and family	L J Morrison, N J
Thos McMillin, U S A	Wm Williams, Albany
John Evans and wf, N Y	Lt Waterbury, U S Army
W M Watkins, St Louis	J D Baughawont & wf, Wis
John J Richardson, U S A	Chas H Spencer, N Y
Maj S S Webb, U S A	Wm Spinner
Chas R Segory, N Y	W Winters, U S Army
J C Killingworth, U S A	John A Martin, U S Army
Lt Chas Reynolds, Del	John H Kane, U S Army
T W Targard, Mass	C Law, Connecticut
J Bunce, Connecticut	J Whittlesey, N Y
Wm R Jones, N Y	John McKeen, N Y
C R Bishop, New York	J W Douglass, Pa
Phil Gallagher, Phila	J P Jackson, Penna
John Torbut, U S Army	

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

P H Oswald, Phila	J Sloan, Phila
J Crawford, Maryland	S Lamb, Maryland
John Leith, N Y	B W M Bailey, N Y
C Evans, N Y	J P Phipps, N J
N B Bean, N J	C Wheelock, N Y
L Henrick, Ohio	J Downer & lady, Maine
Mrs M Thompson, Maine	G B Thompson, Maine
H Benson, Maine	T Block, N Y
J B Amidon, U S A	W Ramsey, U S A
S Hall, U S A	R Henry
John Henry, Conn	J Baker, U S A
James Keefe, N J	C Granger, N Y
B A Sleeper, N Y	James Barker, N J
H L Smith, N J	B A Fish, Penn
A Aldrich, N Y	H B McCready, N Y
A Chapman, N Y	W Wilson, Ohio
W H Phillips, Ohio	M Whitson, N J
C R Thompson, Albany	O L Brown, Phila
J O'Neil, Phila	G Armstrong, Virginia
M H Collis, Phila	W Cooper, Phila

CLARENDON HOTEL.

W Atwood, U S A	W B Atrod, U S A
G Deforest, do	G H Deforest, do
S Clark, do	S Clark, do
N Stoughton, do	N Stoughton, do
L Downs, do	L Downs, do
Martin Lee, do	H Gilderland, do
G A Root, do	E Smith, do
Jno Mitchell, New York	E Allen, do
W W Halsted, New York	R Donnelly, do
W R Gerney, U S A	W Moore, Chicago
C W Smith, U S A	

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

S S Dragg, Wisconsin	R A Wilson, Wisconsin
Col Bessman, Maine	Mrs Maj H M Wheeler, Me
A Lennard, Brooklyn	A R Parker and lady and 12 children, New York
Geo Cocheran, U S Navy	A J Crane and ly, Mich
G Mann, U S Navy	Alfred Hotel, Phillida
D V Deno, Michigan	A R Carson, Alexandria
George A Bight, Phila	H Posteldg, U S Navy
C W Poulson, Phuada	J S Walker, Baltimore
S S Skemmerhorn, Indiana	Wm Lane, Baltimore
E P Walker, Baltimore	Nelson Lake, Boston
C W Shattock, Baltimore	
J F Boughton & lady, Philadelphia	

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

A Hard, Penna	F Crawford, Ohio
Mrs Terry, Pattada	Capt J Robinson, 7 P R V C
Col Jas Johnson, Phila	J R Sickels, Virginia
Thomas Eagan, Conn	R W McAlpine, 5th ar corps
Dr J K Bakley, U S Army	J B Smith, Philada
W McDonald, Penna	Dr W B Brinton, U S Army
Lt J J Dosling, Penna	W Bennett, New York
A D Hewes, New York	

AVENUE HOUSE.

E Clark, Minn	Jno Carey, Ohio
L A Stearns, Vt	T Altemus, Philada
H Kronan, Balto	Wm Shepreil, D C
Chas A Ludwig, Penna	C B Park, Jr & wf, U S A
J Chapman & la, Balto	R J Wrigley, Penna
P Snowden, do	

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1863.

Special Orders No. 9.

In view of the immense amount of Government property located or stored in various sections of this city, and the danger thereto by fire and otherwise arising from the lawless action of persons under the influence of spirituous liquors obtained in the vicinity where this property is necessarily located or stored, it is directed that, from the date of this order, the sale of liquor, under license or otherwise, will not be permitted in the localities named herein, to wit:

Squares 116, 117, 139, and 140, so much thereof as front on Nineteenth and M streets, in the vicinity of Nineteenth-street park.

Square 157, 158, 159, 158, 159, 160, 181, and 182, so much thereof as front on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, M and N streets, in vicinity of Seventeenth-street and ambulance parks.

Squares 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 102, 103, 104, 120, 121, 122, 123, 142, 143, 144, in First ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Squares 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, in the vicinity of G-street wharf.

Squares 165 and 166, so much thereof as front on H and Seventeenth street, in vicinity of clothing department.

Squares 107, 129, 163, 164, 184, 165, so much thereof as front Connecticut avenue, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and K streets, in vicinity of K-street stables.

Squares 473, 473, 501, 502, 503, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh-street wharves.

Squares 573, 574, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 681, 683, or any vacant street or avenue included in these squares, being in vicinity of railroad depot and Soldiers' Retreat.

Squares 728, 729, 731, 734, 735, 759, 760, in vicinity of Capitol and Carroll Prison Barracks.

On any place within *four* squares of Bladensburg Toll Gate.

On any place within *two* squares of Kendall Green park.

On any place within *two* squares of Railroad park.

Any house in the above-described localities convicted of selling liquor to citizens or soldiers, will be closed, and the proprietor imprisoned for such time as the nature of the offence may warrant, the liquors on the premises confiscated, and the house permanently closed. An application in writing to the Provost Marshal, endorsed by the Mayor and Chief of Police, will be placed in the hands of an officer, to report whether any specified person may be permitted to sell, under license, to citizens only; but only in exceptional cases will permits be given.

By command of
HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

A. S. BAKER,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no5-12t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 22.

The sale of Liquors is prohibited in the following localities, in addition to those named in Special Orders No. 9, from these headquarters, of date November 4, 1863:

Square 141, so much thereof as fronts on G street.

Squares 232, 233, 267, 268, 269, 270, 297, 298, 326, 327, 352, 353, 384, 385, 386, 409, 410, 433, 431, 462, 463, 492, 531 and Squares C and D on Maryland avenue, in vicinity of Government Railroad, Depots, and Storehouses.

Squares 500, 504, 544, 545, 546, and 547, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh street wharves.

Squares 381 and 382, so much thereof as front on Louisiana avenue, in vicinity of Central Guard-House.

Upon the Mall, in the vicinity of the Monument and Government Cattle Yards; or upon any place in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Carver, Stone, Columbia College, Campbell's, Lincoln, Douglas, Emory, or Armory Square Hospitals. The penalty for violation of this order will be the same as specified in Special Orders, No. 9.

By command of
HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

A. S. BAKER,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no13-tf

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1863.

General Orders No. 23.

All commissioned officers in the city of Washington, D. C., under medical treatment, are hereby ordered to wear the uniform of the United States service, according to their grade.

By command of Brigadier General Martindale.
JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
au3-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR COUGHS OF ALL KINDS, THE STANDARD remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,

aided, when the trouble arises from the stomach, by Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally. no4-d&S2w

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept 16, 1863.

"* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. H. FLAUTE."

SOUTH WARSAW, O., July 28, 1863.

"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters has been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * * * Respectfully,
MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co, 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.
oc9-fm12m

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy1-tf

HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, DISORDERED STOMACHS.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY IS
DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

For sale at NAIRN'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, and by apothecaries generally. no4-d&S2w

OPERA GLASSES and FIELD GLASSES.—Just received, the finest assortment ever offered in this city, by
FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and
334 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited to every eye-sight. *COMPASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, THERMOMETERS, CARTES DE VISITE,* and *STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,* &c., in great variety and at the lowest prices. au28-d1y

TO SUTLERS AND MERCHANTS.—Buck Gloves and Gauntlets at manufacturers' prices.

We have just received a large lot of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets from Gloversville, New York, which we will sell at manufacturers' prices.
ALLEN, CLAPP & CO.,
no13 6t Pennsylvania av., bet. 10th and 11th sts.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown,* without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. au25-1y

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.
Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
sa14-mwf6m And all Druggists.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.
DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
no17-tf corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. jy19-d&S1f

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S celebrated "Bank" ...
Gold and Silver PENCILS.
NEW STYLES.
Sold by Jewelers
...-d&1Ym and Stationers.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au22-3md&S

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 25th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja28

☞ GREAT ATTRACTION AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Seventh street. Beautiful Ladies, fine music, and elegant entertainment. Come all! come every one! The benevolent ladies of the Western Presbyterian Church continue their great Fair, of interest and attraction, for the present week, and hope to receive the patronage of a generous public. no18-4t*

☞ MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY,
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF,
Southeast corner of Seventh and E streets.
no11-1md&S* Washington, D. C.

☞ IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ENORMOUS advance in price of all kinds of materials used in our business, together with the heavy tax levied by the United States Government, we, the undersigned, bottlers of the District of Columbia, are compelled to advance the price of our articles, and hereby agree on and after November 20, 1863, to charge fifty (50) cents per dozen of fourteen (14) bottles, for mineral water, cider, porter, ale and lager beer, in half pint bottles.
WM. N. H. MAACK,
CROWLEY & COLEMAN,
RILEY & SHINN,
AUGUST MOLLER,
ROSS & OTTO.
November 12, 1863. no13-1tS&mwf

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March ..., 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be ... communicated with if necessary.
... THOMAS, ...

☞ OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 344 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

☞ OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 15th, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. ...
1. Hereafter all passes to visit the Army of the Potomac, by whatsoever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.
By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Colonel Conrad's office No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

☞ CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se23-tf

FOUR FASHIONS, from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, will be found in Godey's Lady's Book, for December, in addition to the following:

Two Extension Fashion Plates.

A superb Colored Fashion, containing seven figures, among which are a dress for a bride, and dresses for bridesmaids.

The steel engravings are "The Daily Governess," a beautiful plate, and an Emblematic Title, containing five distinct pictures: "Telling Christmas Stories," "Gathering Christmas Greens," "Juvenile Amusements," "Youth," and "Old Age."

"An Opera Hood," printed in colors. Very suitable for the present season.

"A Skating Frame." Very useful for beginners; can be made very expeditiously and cheap.

"The Calpe," one of Brodie's celebrated fashions, will also be found in this number.

"The Butterfly Head-dress." "The Polish Jacket." Dresses for Girls, Crochet and Netting for the winter season, in all about eighty engravings of subjects of fashions and ladies' work.

"What a Jealous Man saw on Christmas Eve," by Marion Harland. A Christmas story complete. Several other stories for the season, by our best authoresses, will be found in this number.

For sale at SHILLINGTON'S Book Store, Odeon Building, corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. no18 1t*

MRS. E. F. ATKINS, at No. 375 Thirteenth street, between H and I, Washington City,
CLAIRVOYANT ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
may be consulted in cases of
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DISEASED LIVER,
Heart Disease, and Physical Weakness, caused by disarrangement of the Nervous System.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Charges moderate. no17-6t*

EVANS' TENT HEATER.
AN ARMY TENT STOVE, MADE OF CAST IRON,
IN THREE SECTIONS—WHEN PACKED,
OCCUPIES THE SPACE, 6x10 INCHES.
WEIGHS ONLY TWENTY POUNDS.

Major General Burnside says: "Its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete." See letter below, with endorsement of Inspector General Marcy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 9, 1863.

JAMES W. EVANS, ESQ., NEW YORK:
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, and also of the box containing the "Tent Stove," addressed to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside. The General desires me to express his thanks for the stove, and to say that he considers it a perfect success; its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete, as it is sufficiently large to warm an ordinary sized tent, and is very easily transported. Will you please send four (4) of the same size to the following address: "Capt. G. G. Hutton, Burnside's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington," (to be called for.)
D. R. LARNED, Private Sec'y for
MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1863.
As the stove mentioned in this letter is highly recommended by Gen. Burnside, I think it would add to the comfort of the troops in our army if Sutlers were permitted to keep and sell them in the field.
R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
no15-d&S2w 321 Pennsylvania avenue.

CIDER! CIDER!

The subscriber has on hand and is receiving every week large quantities of Sweet Rectified Cider, of an excellent flavor and quality, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Sutlers and dealers will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Supplies always on hand to meet demands.
CRANE & CO.,
Office and Vault—25 Four-and-a-half street,
Between Pennsylvania avenue and C street,
Washington, D. C.
Also, orders taken for all kinds of bakers' supplies, furnished in barrels and packages to suit purchasers.
oc17-3m C. & CO.

WANTS.

SUTLERS TAKE NOTICE.—A young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, desires a situation. Address W. E. B., care of Mrs. Martin, Seventh and L sts., Navy-yard, Washington. no18-2t*

WANTED—An American boy, about 12 or 14 years of age, to attend the cigar counter connected with the Clarendon Hotel. Must be of genteel address, and have good references. Apply to the undersigned, at the hotel, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., this day. no18 1t* MARSHALL P. WILD.

WANTED—To hire, a good white servant, to do the work in a small family. Call at 402 F street, corner of Seventh. no17-3t*

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Soldiers, Sutlers, and others, in and out of the army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a fac simile Photograph of the above Victorious Generals of the Army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each Pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves, and inserting in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record, to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance. Agents are now making from $50 to $1,000 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. Barnet & Co., No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. no12 6t*

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 199 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. (Star.) no13-tf

WANTED—At the Treasury Extension twenty CARPENTERS. To good workmen the highest wages will be given and steady work. Apply at the office of Construction, Treasury Building.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
se25-tf Supervising Architect.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—Price $5,000.—Two acres of ground, situated on north Seventh street, one mile north of city railroad terminus. Improvements consist of a two-story Frame Dwelling of eleven rooms, stabling and carriage-house for two horses and carriages, cow-sheds, and other outbuildings, a never failing well of water in the yard, and a young apple orchard in full bearing. Inquire at Room No. 5, first floor, Second Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department. Also, for sale Horse, Carriage, and Harness. Inquire as above. no18-3t*

FOR SALE—The good will, stock, and fixtures of a Grocery Store, situated on the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Patent Office. Inquire on the premises. no18 3t*

TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, well furnished, in a most convenient locality, to let, with board, to gentlemen only. Address Box 903, Post-Office. no17-2t*

FOR RENT—At 432 G street, two furnished room, with board. no17-3t*

FOR SALE—One excellent Spring Wagon! Also, four sets Harness; for sale by
C. J. WILTBANK, 236 B street.
no17-3t*

FOR RENT—Two comfortably-furnished rooms. Apply at 310 Ninth street. no17-3t*

FOR SALE—A large Portable Oven, one of the best ever in use. Size, 7x5 feet; can bake bread, cake, and pies superior to a brick oven. For further particulars, inquire of C. Bagond, 293 King street, Alexandria, Va. no17 6t*

FOR SALE OR RENT—A large Mansion House and Lot, in Baltimore, at the corner of Mount and Hollins street, near Union Square. Apply to J. P. P. Jones, No. 4 Calhoun street, Baltimore. no17-12d*

A RESTAURANT AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—The proprietor being about to engage in another business the only reason for selling. Inquire at the Hop Restaurant, Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. no16-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For Rent, to gentlemen, two pleasant rooms, communicating, on second floor, at No. 355 F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. no16 3t*

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of a large Dwelling House, centrally situated, being near the National and Metropolitan Hotels. The house is suitable for a boarding-house or for a large family, and will be sold on reasonable terms. The key will be surrendered and possession given immediately. For further particulars call at Room No. 1, Washington Building, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. no13-2wd&S
(Star&Rep)

FOR RENT—Two Furnished Rooms in a private residence, located central. Applicants without children desired. Inquire at 53 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. no13-6t*

A SUITE of Rooms, nicely furnished, and several single rooms to Rent, in a genteel private house. Inquire at 434 D street, second door from the City Hall. References exchanged. no12 6t*

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery, Produce, and Provision Store, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the best location in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 933, Post-office, Washington, D. C. no12-6t*

A RARE CHANCE.—For Sale a Grocery and Supply Store. Cause of sale—the owner is compelled to go to Europe on account of death in his family. For further particulars inquire at the store, No. 1 King street, Alexandria. no12-6t*

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has rented the large and desirably-located house, No. 456 G street, opposite the Patent Office. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is now ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms will be rented either singly or in suits, without board, or, if desired, meals can be taken at the hotel. For particulars, &c., apply at the office of the Clarendon Hotel. oc21-tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM Wanted, near the centre of the city, by a young married lady attending school. A quiet family where there are no other boarders preferred. A note addressed to J. B. S., at this office, will meet with prompt attention. no18 2t*

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen and wives in a private family, together or separately, on I street, between Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets, or contiguous thereto, convenient to the headquarters of the Military District. Willing to pay liberally for comfort. Apply to Lieutenant A. S. Baker, Provost Marshal's office. no 12 d tf

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS may be obtained, on reasonable terms, at No. 534 Twelfth street, near the Smithsonian. no12-6t*

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A Furnished Front Room, now vacant, in the second story of brick house No. 350 New York avenue, near Tenth street, occupied by a private family, will be let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms, $70 per month. no12 6t*

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, locat on unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—Lost, a Porte-monnaie containing Twenty-seven Dollars and Twenty-five cents in money, some promissory notes, postage stamps, and memorandum papers. Supposed to have been lost in getting out or into an ambulance at the office of either Captain Harts, A. Q. M., Captain Tompkins, A. Q. M., or Captain Allen, Superintendent of the Government Repair-shops. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by leaving it at the Book Store of Messrs. Philp & Solomons, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
no18-2t* JOHN F CASLOW, Capt and A. Q. M.

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Jignani tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE PICATO HIJO,
no18 6t* 448 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grow.

Cash does the business.

"A thing of joy is always beautiful:"

That is the reason why our new style of

FALL AND WINTER COATS

please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

Suits made to order. Call and see samples.
J. H. SMITH,
oc10-1y 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.
J. BRUCE & CO.
Invite your attention to their large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
at prices that defy competition.
Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."
J. BRUCE & CO.,
oc10-1y 464 Seventh street.

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"
"Old men for counsel, young men for war."
You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
of every description.
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
SMITH & CO.,
oc10-1y Cor. Penn. ave. and Twentieth street.

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.
There's no use of talking,
The goods must be sold.
Constantly receiving from our Manufactory,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of every description.
Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 361 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & BEALL.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, FINE GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the store of A. M. Blaisger & Co., Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street, we shall sell without reserve their extensive stock of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c., &c., comprising in part:
Lot of pipes Heidsieck Champagne, in pints and quarts
100 cases fine Brandies
2,000 dozen choice Rye and Bourbon Whiskey
100 cases best Gin
100 cases fine Sherries, Port, and Madeira
200 cases Coutenac, Pauillac, and St Estephe Clarets
Large quantity of fancy style of Bottled Liquors
Lot of Cigars and Tobacco of assorted brands
Tea, Coffee, Spices, Pickles
Pickled Meats, Fish, Sauces, &c., &c.
Desks, Chairs, and Store Fixtures.
☞ Catalogues at sale.
Terms: cash.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no17-8t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Superior Rosewood Case "Chickering" Piano Forte, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Cabinet Furniture, Elegant Vases, Ornaments, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.—On TUESDAY morning, November 24th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Clement Hill, Esq., H street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street, we shall sell his entire furniture and household effects, comprising
Superior Rosewood-case seven octave piano forte by "Chickering."
Suits of Rosewood carved parlor furniture, finished in green and gold brocatelle
Arm, easy, and fancy chairs of various kinds, finished in brocatelle
Elegant Rosewood centre-table, very large size, with Sienna marble top
Gilt framed French plate mantel and pier glasses
Green and gold brocatelle curtains, with lace curtains, cornice, and fixtures
Handsome Rosewood escritoire
Pair of superb buhl buffets, secretary, and workstand of same style
Beautiful what-nots and fancy tables in rosewood
Fine medallion and Brussels carpets
Rugs, oilcloth, stair carpet
Rosewood cloth covered whist table
Two magnificent Dresden vases from the Tuileries, finished in the most elaborate style of art, with historic figures, &c., cost $400
Two superb Japanese vases, 60 inches high, the largest in the country
Elegant China and bisque vases, groups, and figures
Large and handsome Japanese card receiver
Superior silver plated waiters, tureens
Vegetable dishes, chafing dishes
Liquor stand, egg stand, castors and butter dishes
Elegant silver plated dessert service, comprising Epergne with four brackets, with engraved glass shades, four fruit stands, with two wine coolers
Blue and gold china dinner and dessert service, 184 pieces
Gilt and decorative dinner, tea, and dessert service
Fine table cutlery, cut and engraved glass ware
Superior walnut carved extension table
Marble top sideboard, leather covered dining chairs
Library bookcases, and bookstands in walnut
Plush covered sofa and arm chairs
Excel cot bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands
Superior feather beds, hair and husk mattresses
Lounges, easy chairs, rockers
Bolsters and pillows, toilet sets
Chamber stoves, fire sets
Window curtains, shades and cornice
Together with the usual assortment of kitchen requisites.
Terms cash.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no17-7t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Very Desirable Residence on F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.—On WEDNESDAY Afternoon, November 18, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell a desirable Three-story and Basement Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the north side of F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets west.

The House is well built and well arranged, with water and gas on the premises, and is in all respects desirable as a residence.

Terms: One-half in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.
Title indisputable.
Conveyancing at cost of the purchaser.
☞ Immediate possession given.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no14-4t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SQUARE NO 410 IN WASHINGTON CITY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated on the 9th day of July, filed and recorded in the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, in Liber J. A. S., No. 157, folio 116 to 119, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1863, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., all of that valuable Square of ground numbered four hundred and ten (410) in the plan of said city, which is divided into sixteen original Lots, eight of them fronting each twenty-four feet ten inches on south D street, with a depth of ninety-nine feet to a fifteen-foot alley; and eight of them fronting each twenty four feet ten inches on a public square with a depth of one hundred feet to a fifteen-feet alley. The square fronts north on a public square, south upon south D street, east upon Eighth street, and west upon Ninth street.

The sale will be made by lots, commencing with Lot numbered one.

Terms of Sale: One-third in cash; one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, for notes bearing interest. A deed in fee will be given and a deed of trust required for securing the deferred payments.

All conveyances and stamp taxes to be at the cost of the purchasers.

A payment of $25 on each lot will be required at the time of sale to prevent irresponsible bidding.

If the terms of sale are not complied with in three days from the day of sale, the Trustees reserve to themselves the right either to resell the property at any time within sixty days thereafter, at the risk, loss, and cost of the first purchaser or purchasers, upon giving notice of such intended sale ten days prior to the day of sale by advertisement to be inserted five times in the National Intelligencer newspaper, published in said city, or at the option of the Trustees, and without any notice whatever or to any one of such option to consider said first sale or sales rescinded.
By order of the Trustees.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
oc23-mw&d9t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Small and Desirable Cottage Sites near the city at Public Sale.—On THURSDAY afternoon, November 19, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell a small and beautifully located tract of land, lying along the old Bladensburg road, near the boundary of the city, adjoining on the east "Eckington," the country seat of the late Joseph Gales, divided into Eleven Small Villa Tracts or Sites, fronting from 125 to 200 feet on the road, and running back about 500 feet, and containing from one to three acres each.

Plats of the premises may be obtained at the counting rooms of the subscribers.

Terms: One-third in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyances at the cost of purchasers.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-7t Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Peremptory sale of a Valuable FARM, MILL, and WATER PRIVILEGES, in Prince George county, Maryland, at Auction.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, on the premises, that Valuable Farm known as a part of "Greenwood Park," enlarged the residence of the late J. H. Saunbury, and about two miles from the Old Fields, and adjoining the farms of B. Pagett, the late Dr. Crawford, Albert Berry, and Z. Beall, and containing two hundred and twenty acres of rich dark loam, very productive for Tobacco and Grain. The improvements consist of a nearly new and comfortable Frame Dwelling-house, a Mill, with a good stream of water, Barns, Stables, Corn and Ice Houses, Quarters, and all necessary out-buildings.

Terms: One-fourth cash, $200 of which must be paid at sale; balance in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, bearing interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises.
WM. L. WALL & CO.
no10-14t Auctioneers.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.—The most valuable collection of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, Flushing, Long Island on THURSDAY, November 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of *Toronto Chief,* the *Eureka Mare, Sontag* (in foal), and three of her colts by *Chief.*

A superior lot of Brood Mares (in foal), and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies; all sired by *Toronto Chief.*

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull *Forest King* (three years old), bred by Samuel Thorne, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
no5-tham3t6td 28 Pine street, New York city.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1863.

On the First and Third Wednesdays, 4th and 18th of November, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of
CAVALRY HORSES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
oc30-td Cavalry Bureau.

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION! The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses, unless called for before the day of sale:

5 ovens, 6 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. C. Burch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 24, 1863, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. L. Beam.

1 Box marked Colonel G. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

492 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1861, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Knapp.
W. A. H. BLANCK, Agent,
no5 21t Office 548 Pennsylvania avenue.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK, COLORED, AND SCARLET CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS:
Black, Frosted Beaver, Plush, and Water-proof Cloaking Cloths;
French Merinos, Reps, and Ottomans in all colors;
Plain, Plaid, and Striped Valencias;
White, Red, and Blue Flannels, in all qualities;
Sack and Shirting Flannels;
Cassimeres and Satinets;
White and Colored Blankets;
Long and Square Shawls;
Black Silks;
Mourning Goods, in great variety;
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
Hosiery, Gauntlets, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.
M. TAYLOR & CO.,
no 8-S&d1mo No. 41 Centre Market space.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

For *Thirty Years* has received the Favorable Recommendation of the public, and been *used and prescribed* by the

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND
AS THE
BEST REMEDY KNOWN

For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.

For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
☞ For sale by all druggists. no5-1yd

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,
TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.
JOHN T. FORD............Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.)

THIRD NIGHT
OF
THE COMEDY SEASON,
And of the brilliant engagement of
THE WEBB SISTERS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18,

Two splendid pieces, with songs and dances, both comic and sentimental.

The performance will commence with
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
Lotty..........MISS ADA WEBB
Short..........MR. HARRY PEARSON
To conclude with
A DAY TOO LATE.
In which the Misses Webb appear in six characters, with an olio of songs, dances, and comicalities.

In Preparation—"The Colleen Bawn" and "The Invisible Prince." no18-1t

GROVER'S THEATRE.
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM

Over the reengagement of the highly accomplished and talented young actress,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Manager takes pleasure in announcing to those who were unable to gain admittance in consequence of the great rush, on Thursday night last, that the great bill of that night will be again presented this evening, and for the LAST TIME, POSITIVELY, this season.

For this occasion,
KOPPITZ' GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will perform the following new and beautiful selections: Beissinger's grand overture, "The Rockmill." "Dream Pictures!" a grand fantasia by Lumberg, introducing the chimes. "The Bouquet of Songs." Grand introduction and waltz, written upon the most popular airs of the day, by Mr. C. Koppitz.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 18,

Performance will commence with the thrilling military drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme,
Hamet, a wild Arab boy, ...Miss Lucille Western
Matilde de Merick,
MISS ANNIE WARD,
A popular young comedienne from the Boston Theatre, will make her first appearance, to-night, in the popular farce of
FAMILY JARS,
In the capital Irish character of "Lydia Lanergan."

In preparation, the thrilling drama of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Overture at 7¾.

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. no18-1t

THE CABINET MUSIC HALL,
ELEVENTH STREET.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HALL
WILL OPEN SHORTLY WITH THE
LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY
OF FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES
IN AMERICA.

Admission will be 25 and 10 cents. For particulars see future advertisements. no17-3t

MR. JOHN K. GOODALL'S Fashionable Dancing Academy, Eleventh street, near the avenue. Private lessons any hour. Academy for Children and Ladies, Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. The beautiful *Sceptre* exercise for children and ladies; also, the *Indian Club* exercise for gentlemen. Lessons on the Violin and Violoncello. Private families attended. Mrs. Goodall continues to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte. no18 d&S1m*

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. oc8-tf

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 16th, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels and oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government inspector.

Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfillment of agreements.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any agreement made under this advertisement.
WILLIAM STODDARD,
no18-2md Capt. and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure, soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time, within ninety days, from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation and handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and will be endorsed "Proposals for Lead."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
no18 wfm12t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.
H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc22-tf

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 11th and 25th of November, at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory—

A large lot of Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
oc24-23t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.—Public Sale of STALLIONS.—On WEDNESDAY, November 18, will be sold Five Stallions, the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
no11-7t Captain, and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CARGOES TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE.

To arrive at Eleventh-street (Washington) wharf, this week, the following vessels:
JACOB BIRDSELL,
L P SMITH,
EDWARD GLADE,
WITH HAY AND BRICK.

The Hay is from the rich lands of Columbia county, N. Y., mixed with Timothy, and the Brick are North river hard dried. The above are for sale in cargo lots by
JNO. FARRELL,
Commercial Buildings, Louisiana avenue,
no14-6td* between Ninth and Tenth streets.

SHELVING FOR SALE—Inquire at the New England Dining Rooms, 428 Pennsylvania avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.
no7-tfd BOYCE & WHITE, Proprietors.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER and Old Apple Whiskey for Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale, by the gallon, a few hundred barrels of Champagne Cider; also, a few hundred gallons of Old Apple Whiskey. Sample of the Whiskey may be had by enclosing one dollar, and of the Cider by enclosing 50 cents. Samples will be sent by express. Parties desirous of visiting our works can, by addressing us, have full particulars. H. B. CONOVER & CO., Princeton, Mercer county, New Jersey. no7-12t

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the DAILY CHRONICLE. no6-tf

ARMY BLANKS OF ALL KINDS PRINTED at the Chronicle Job Printing Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

Fronting Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Hamblin & Co..........Proprietor
Fitz Simmons..........Stage Manager and Advertiser
Fred Yonkers..........Chef d'Orchestra

THE POPULAR MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.
SIGN OF THE ILLUMINATED TRANSPARENCY.

Flattering reception by the public of the new stars in full houses.
M'LLE CHERRY PETRIE,
Premiere Actress.
HARRY CLIFFORD,
The Eccentric Comedian.
HARRY CHUBB,
The Versatile Performer, and
BILLY KANE,
Champion Jig Dancer.
NEW ADDITIONS TO THE OLD FAVORITES.
Second time, this evening of the grand military play of
THE FRENCH SPY,
Received last evening by a crowded audience and with shouts of applause.
M'LLE CHERRY PETRIE,
AS
THE ARAB BOY.
First week of the beautiful play of
THE CONSCRIPT.
The grand ballet of
LOS INTRIGO ESPANOL.
The side and button-bursting piece,
THE DOUBLE CURE.
The serio-comic farce,
RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.
With forty other acts, songs, and dances.

A bill unrivalled introducing the
SPLENDID PROTEAN COMPANY.

Maffit,	Little Tommy,	Jennie Allen,
Bartholomew,	Maguire,	M'lle The d re,
Clifford,	Mons. Baptistic,	M' le Rouletta,
Chubb,	Cherry Petrie,	Emma Marsh,
Budworth,	Lina Windel,	Eliza Florence,
Hall,	Lizzie Schultz,	Jennie Emmere,
Kane,	Emma Miles,	Maggie Wilson,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,

Nightly, making (without exception) one of the best, largest, most complete and talented companies now performing at any place of public amusement in Washington City.

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

CANTERBURY HALL.
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN..........Manager and Proprietor.

INAUGURAL WEEK
OF THE
THIRD YEAR
OF
AMERICA'S GREAT LEADING AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.

THIS EVENING,
THE ABSORBING DRAMA, ENTITLED THE
HIGHWAYMAN'S
HIGHWAYMAN'S
LAST CRIME!
LAST CRIME!
WITH THE FOLLOWING UNEXAMPLED CAST:
The Golden Farmer..........Mr. J. S. Edwards
Jemmy Twitcher..........Mr. Geo. R. Edeson
Old Mob..........Mr. H. W. Eagan
Hammer..........Mr. H. W. Williams
Wm. Harvey..........Mr. J. S. Clarke
Elizabeth..........Miss Lillie Brandon
Mrs. Hammer..........Miss Lucy Clifton
Louisa..........La Petite Ella
Officers, Peasants, &c., by the dramatic company.

DURING THE EVENING,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
The Great Military Sensation, will appear in his Astonishing Performances with the Musket.
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
In some of her Original Songs, Irishisms, Caricatures, &c. and her celebrated Vocal Terpsichorean Specialty.
THE IRISH CURE.
THE IRISH CURE.
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
In new Ballads and Graceful Dances.

A most Charming Ballet, arranged by
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,
entitled the
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
Introducing the famous
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, LA PETITE ELLA, &c., &c.

CHARACTERISTIC OLIO
EMBRACING
NEGRO SONGS,
FARCES,
BURLESQUES,
DANCES, &c.
BY
THE GREAT PROTEAN COMPANY:
George R. Edeson, H. W. Eagan, J. S. Edwards, Mr. Ed. Murray, H. W. Williams, J. S. Clarke, Mons. Sol, T. Brown, Juan Bap ista, &c.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes, holding six persons, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
REGULAR SERIES, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission—Ladies 20 cents; Children 10 cents.
no16-6t

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Successors to J. F. WALKER & SON.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., PHILADELPHIA PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMP BLACK! ROOFING MATERIALS,

AND

WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT, CEMENT, AND GRAVEL

ROOFS.

OFFICE—Louisiana avenue, next door to the Bank of Washington.

WORKS—Foot of Twenty-second street west Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Washington; and Thirtieth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.
T. P. WILSON, Jr., Secretary,
jy22-d&S6m G. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.
Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
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Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.
JAMES S. BROWN,
oc24-3m 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
1,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner R. Bullwinkle, and for sale by
A. C. McKNEW,
...

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No. 4586.
no11-d&S3m*

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

DRAFT EXEMPTIONS.—The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced. Near-sighted men, who flattered themselves that their deficient eyesight formed a perpetual bar against the imposition of military obligations, are suddenly and hopelessly bereft of the consolation derived from the infliction of "myopia;" for, under the new rule, myopic individuals who are really too near-sighted for efficient field-service are to be transferred to the Invalid corps. "Near-sightedness does not exempt," is the stern decree of the marshal; hence, spectacles will not be so popular hereafter. Fat men, however, who are proverbially jolly people, have a new cause for good humor, for it is ordained that "abdomens grossly protuberant," or "excessive obesity," are sufficient for exemption from any draft whatever. It is likely that nutritious food will be in great demand for the remainder of the winter. Imbeciles, insane, epileptic, and paralytic persons are, of course, exempt; but the list of maladies through the possession of which a drafted man may evade duty is now so closely restricted and defined that the next draft will probably produce a larger proportion of serviceable soldiers than the last. Examining surgeons are also required to report the number of men rejected under each of the forty-one sections of the new set of regulations, from which it is to be inferred that a very curious official record of the comparative soundness of American constitutions may hereafter see the light.—*New York Post.*

A BIG THING IN CHICAGO.—For years past the press of Chicago have been crying out for pure water. Hitherto the city has obtained its supply from the Lake Shore. Many plans were proposed for getting purer water, and the Board of Public Works decided, unanimously, that the only method that could be relied on was to obtain the supply from the lake, at a distance of one or more miles from the shore. Experiments in boring were then begun, to test the practicability of driving a tunnel under the bed of the lake, and the results were satisfactory. After a long struggle with the opposition in the Common Council, a contract for digging the tunnel has been let to Messrs. Dull & Gowan, as the lowest bidders. On the 20th of October a motion was made to repeal the ordinance and amend the contract, on the ground that the tunnel, with the necessary cuts at the entrance or mouth of the harbor, would obstruct navigation, and the city must get authority from Congress for making such a work; but the committee reported adversely to this proposition. The counsel to the city corporation, B. F. Ager, Esq., has given an elaborate opinion, clearly sustaining the right of the Common Council to order the proposed improvement.

THE Lynchburg (Virginia) *Republican*, hearing that three thousand Federal prisoners are to be sent thither from Richmond, strongly protests thus: "We don't want them here. We have got as many people now among us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have three thousand voracious Yankees added to the number would make gaunt starvation, with its pallid cheek, not only a possible but a most probable contingency for all of us. We hope the Government will reconsider its determination, and not put upon us a plague worse than that which the locusts inflicted upon Egypt.

RECAPTURE OF NEGROES.—Some twenty-three negroes, found in arms on the river plantation of President Davis, at Hurricane, thirty miles below Vicksburg, arrived in Meridian on Tuesday morning. Ten of them are the property of the President, and six belonged to his brother. They were captured by a squadron of Wirt Adams' cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Harvey. The negroes fired on our troops when they approached, but, fortunately, inflicted no injury. What disposition will be made of them is not yet known.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

MRS. BARBARA REINHART, a German lady, 66 years old, walked the entire distance from Fredericksburg to Brooklyn, N. Y., in search of a surviving sister, "the wife of Mr. George Braun." She started with only a few dollars of Confederate money, which was, of course, no use to her, but she accomplished the distance in thirty days. Unfortunately she has been unable to find her sister, and was obliged to apply at a police station, by which means her adventures became known.

WE learn from authentic correspondence that Jeff. Davis has signed a large number of blank commissions, and the rebel Secretary of War has caused them to be boxed up, and commissioned a colonel to visit Missouri to fill up the blanks with the names of such desperadoes as will engage to raise guerrilla companies to murder the Union men of that State. The agent and messenger, with these documents, passed through Little Rock, on his way to Missouri, a few days before that city fell into the hands of Gen. Steele.

MAJOR WHITEHEAD, Paymaster, United States army, in jumping off the cars on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, below Decherd Station, slipped and fell, dropping his pistol from his pocket, which went off and shot him through the head, causing instant death. Since the above was in type, we learn that the remains of Major Whitehead were brought to this city in care of the Adams Express Company, to be forwarded to New York, of which State he was a resident.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE advance orders for Mr. Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," to be published about the 25th of this month, are so large that the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, have determined to make the first edition to consist of fifteen thousand copies, probably the largest first edition ever printed in America of any volume of poetry. Large as this first issue is, it will probably all be exhausted during the week of publication. Thirty-five thousand copies of "Miles Standish" were sold in two months.—*N. Y. Post.*

A COPY of Governor Gamble's message to the Missouri Legislature got into the hands of the telegraph operator at Jefferson City in advance of its delivery. After a portion of it had been telegraphed to the St. Louis *Democrat*, the telegraph office was forcibly entered and the copy of the message taken away by the Governor's son. The portion of the message sent over the wires appeared in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the next morning.

THE Copperheads who make so much noise about soldiers being permitted to vote, seem to think that the only right of the soldier which they are bound to respect is the right to shoot and be shot at; and a man who is willing to die that his country may live, is unfitted to declare through the ballot-box who shall administer the precious legacy which he is to leave for his children, consecrated as it is by his blood, and glorified as it will be by his devoted patriotism.

THE different counties of Indiana are outvieing each other in endeavoring to make soldiers' families comfortable, and helping the Sanitary Commission. A soldiers' supper, at Lafayette, the other night, netted $330. Carroll county has given $235 in cash, and four hundred wagon-loads of provisions. One gentleman in Richmond has given $1,000, and these are only examples of what is going on all over the State.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Two young men, named McIntyre, cousins, of York, Maine, being out gunning, discovered a mink near a wood pile, in which the animal took refuge, when one of the young men took a stick to punch the mink out, and did so, and at the moment he rose from behind the wood pile the other fired and shot his cousin in the head. He died instantly.

A HORSE FOR GENERAL GRANT.—The patriotic people of Shawneetown, Illinois, are circulating a subscription paper to raise funds to buy a charger, which they intend to present to General Grant. The movement started among the brave soldiers who fought with the General at Belmont and Fort Donelson. It is designed to purchase a horse befitting the rank and fame of the great Western soldier.

MEMPHIS papers of the 11th instant mention a rumor that the rebel General Marmaduke had been captured twenty-two miles from Marshall, Tenn., by a squad of Union cavalry, who were out on scouting duty. Three of his staff were with him; one escaped after having been shot in the sword-arm. Doubt is expressed as to the truth of the report.

THE distinguished foreigner, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, is said to be out of funds, and his landlord at Windsor solicitous. The Detroit *Advertiser* says his friends in that city are raising supplies for him to enable him to keep up the style of a first-class martyr, it being assumed that the situation materially enhances his chances of a nomination for the Presidency.

LITTLE END OF THE HORN.—A man named Horn, having a "large and interesting family," recently eloped with a handsome young lady of Sonora, Missouri, carrying off at the same time some $7,000 belonging to his employers. Both persons had always enjoyed a high standing in the community.

ONE of the officers of the Russian fleet is to be married to a young lady in New York shortly. The ceremony will be performed in Trinity church by the padre of the fleet. It is said that the mug of the Russian beau is not very disagreeable to the New York beauties.

REBEL TORPEDOES.—The traitor Maury has explained to the British Association for the Advancement of Science that torpedoes, in order to destroy a ship, must be in actual contact with them when exploded, otherwise the water intervening serves as a cushion to protect the vessel.

OUR sailors are reaping a golden harvest from the prizes taken by them. A lieutenant was recently awarded $30,000 as his share of a single prize. It is said that the smallest boy on the Sabine will receive at least $3,000 as his share in the prizes captured by that vessel. In view of these facts seamen ought to be more plenty than they are.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a late address to the Mormons, says that the present war is a "visitation from Heaven upon the people, because they killed the prophet of God, Joseph Smith, Jr."

IN the Connecticut legislature, all the Democrats but two voted against giving a State bounty to volunteers!

AT Mobile, Alabama, on the 9th of October, common winter pants were selling at $250, new boots at $100 per pair, and footed boots at $85.

A BILL has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature to appropriate a bounty of $250 to volunteers.

AN effort is about to be made in Buffalo to erect a monument to the memory of those citizens of that city who have lost their lives in the present war.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR UNPAID DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the several Tracts or Lots of Land situated in the State of South Carolina, hereinafter described, have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled, "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that the same will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the Custom-House building, at Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and State aforesaid; and that the sale of the same will be continued from day to day until all of said Lots and Tracts of Land are finally disposed of.

The following is a description of said lands forfeited as aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said tracts or lots of land respectively:

HILTON HEAD Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina.

No. 1. "*The Point*," including "Bob Island," said to be, or to have been, owned by Wm. Elliott; bounded north and northeast by Broad river, southeast and south by Fish Hall, southwest by Seabrook, and northwest by Skull creek.

No. 2. "*Pine Lands*," owner or owners unknown, bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "Fairfield," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "*Fish Hall*," said to be or to have been owned by General Drayton; bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4. "*Coggins Point*" and "*Springfield*," said to be or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "*Grass Lawn*," said to be or to have been owned by Richard Pope; bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "*Matthew's Land*," sometimes called "Number Four," said to be or to have been owned by Frank Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshland and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "*Cherry Hill*," said to be or to have been owned by Mrs. Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by Marshland, and northwest by Pine Lands.

No. 8. "*Marshland and Chaplin*," said to be or to have been owned by Jas. Wells; bounded northeast by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, northwest by Pine Lands, and southwest by Gardner and Lemington.

No. 9. "*Gardner*," said to be or to have been owned by Stoney; bounded northeast by Marshland, southeast by Broad creek, southwest by Otter Hole, and northwest by Honey Horn.

No. 10. "*Lemington*," said to be or to have been owned by Joseph Pope; bounded northeast by Chaplin, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Hill Place, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 11. "*Hill Place*" said to be or to have been lands of Samuel Lawton; bounded northeast by Lemington, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Brickyard and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 12. "*Brickyard*," said to be or to have been lands of Ficklin; bounded northeast by Hill Place, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Possum Point, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 13. "*Possum Point*," said to be or to have been lands of Wells; bounded northeast by Brickyard, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and south by Point Comfort, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 14. "*Point Comfort*," said to be or to have been owned by Wm. Pope and by Baynard; bounded northeast and north by Possum Point, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Lawton Place, and north and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 15. "*Lawton Place*," said to be or to have been lands of Mrs. Lawton; bounded north and northeast by Point Comfort, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Braddock's Point, and northwest by Broad creek and Calibogue Sound.

No. 16. "*Braddock's Point*," said to be or to have been owned by Baynard, and formerly by John Stoney; bounded north and northeast by Lawton Place, southeast and south by the Atlantic Ocean, west and northwest by Calibogue Sound.

No. 17. "*Spanish Wells*," said to be or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by a creek called by some "Muddy creek," letting in east from Mackay's creek, opposite the mouth of May river, easterly by Muddy-creek Place, southerly by Broad creek, and west by Calibogue Sound, or as sometimes called "Spanish Wells river."

No. 18. "*Muddy Creek Place*," said to be or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by the creek called by some Muddy creek, easterly by Otter Hole, southerly by Broad creek, and westerly by Spanish Wells.

No. 19. "*Otter Hole*," said to be or to have been land of Stuart, and formerly of Stoney; bounded northerly by "Honey Horn," easterly by Gardner, southerly by Broad creek, and westerly by Muddy-creek Place.

No. 20. "*Honey Horn*," said to be or to have been Graham's and formerly Stoney's; bounded northerly by Jarvis creek, Fairfield, and Pine Lands, northeast and easterly by Seabrook, Pine Lands, and Marshland, southerly by Otter Hole and Gardner, and westerly by marshes, extending to Mackay's creek.

No. 21. "*Jenkin's Island*," including "Hog Island," said to be or to have been Frank Pope's island; bounded north by Skull creek, east by Fairfield, south by Jarvis creek, and west by Mackay's creek.

No. 22. "*Fairfield*," said to have been the plantation of Dr George Stoney; bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast and north by Cotton Hope, southerly by Honey Horn, westerly by Jenkin's Island.

No. 23. "*Cotton Hope*," said to be or to have been William Pope's; bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast by Seabrook, southerly and southwest by Fairfield.

No. 24. "*Seabrook*," including lands formerly owned by Wallace, Talbird, Eyler, and Currel, said to be or to have been more recently owned by Seabrook; bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast by "The Point," southeast by Pine Lands, and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

"*Pinckney Island*," St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina; bounded west and northwest by Mackay's creek, northeast by Broad river, southeast by Skull creek.

	Acres more or less.	*Valuation.*	*Tax.*	*Penalty.*	*Amount.*
No. 1	1000	$4000	$ 80 00	$ 40 00	$120 00
" 2	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 3	1300	5200	104 00	52 00	156 00
" 4	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 5	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 6	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 7	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 8	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 9	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 10	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 11	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 12	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 13	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 14	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 15	1800	7200	144 00	72 00	216 00
" 16	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 17	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 18	700	2800	56 00	28 00	84 00
" 19	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 20	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 21	300	1200	24 00	12 00	36 00
" 22	350	1400	28 00	14 00	42 00
" 23	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 24	1500	6000	120 00	60 00	180 00
Pinckney Island.	2000	8000	160 00	80 00	240 00

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
Direct Tax Commissioners,
For the District of South Carolina.

PORT ROYAL, October 31, 1863. no12-7t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 16th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 8; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 38; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C, and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 89; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131, and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sums as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina. no 12-7t

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—The largest and most complete stock of the above, at the lowest prices, at ROTHROCK'S
no1-4taw2w 452 Seventh street, opp. Patent Office.

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M. W. GALT & BRO. offer a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches and Chronometers, by the following makers, namely:
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Jules Jurgenson, Copenhagen.
The "American Watch," Waltham.
And all others of celebrity.
Watches and Chronometers carefully repaired.
M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
no12-6t 354 Pennsylvania avenue.

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.
MADAME ROSS,

Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 533 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. oc7-3m

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(BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT,)

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SUPERIOR COGNAC BRANDY,

VINTAGE OF 1858.

EACH BOTTLE SEALED WITH GREEN WAX, WITH THE INITIALS OF THE FIRM.

IMPORTED BY

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SUPERIOR OLD MADEIRA WINE,

FINE SHERRY, CLARET, AND

HOCK WINES,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNE.

OSBORNE & CO.'S

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VERY FINE AND DELICATE OLD

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OLD RYE WHISKEY,

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OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS,

OBERHOLTZ WHISKEY,

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WERTZ'S WHISKEY,

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AND

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LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,

128 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

no14-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BROOKE'S English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 130 Pennsylvania avenue, (Seven Buildings,) Washington, D. C. The ninth year, and seventeenth semi-annual session, of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, September 28, 1863. Circulars can be obtained at the Bookstores, and of the Principal. se21-d&3m*

MR. H. TOWNSEND continues (after four o'clock p. m.) to give lessons in the art of SINGING, and playing the PIANO-FORTE and ORGAN. Apply at No. 420 N street, near Fourteenth street, or address through the Post Office. se5-3m

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.—Mr. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the Public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 485 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine." la 8-tf

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We have just received a full supply of
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(*A la Maison Dorée*)
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The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.
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DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

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COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863, daily trains will be resumed between Washington and Wheeling and Parkersburg, and six between Washington and Baltimore, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Leave Washington at 8 and 11.15 a. m., and 3 and 6.30 p. m. On Sundays at 6.30 p. m. only.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 6.30, 8 and 11.15 a. m., and 3, 5 and 6.30 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6.30 a. m. and 3, 5, and 6.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 3 and 6.30 p. m. only.

This is the only route by which baggage can be checked through from Washington.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore for Washington at 4.20, 6 and 10 a. m., and 3.30, 5 and 8 p. m. On Sunday at 4.20 and 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Washington at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. No train for Annapolis on Sundays.

The third and fifth trains only from Baltimore, and the first and fourth trains from Washington stop at way points.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to G. S. KOONTZ, Agent at Washington Station at the ticket office.

W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation.
au10-dtf L. M. COLE, General Ticket agent.

1863. 1863.

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